The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

FALL OPENING

WILL OCCUR ON

THURSDAY,

OCT. 10th,

WHEN THEY WILL EXHIBIT

ELEGANT

Imported Dresses, Fine Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Carpets,

AND MANY

NOVELTIES!

Expressly Imported for this occasion.

All Are Cordially Invited.

MANDEL BROTHERS
121 & 123 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIBUNE'S perfecting presses, The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders heretofore in use in its press-room. The machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet. Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will sell them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

BREAD.

THE CHICAGO BAKERY CO.'S

UNEQUALED

"Vienna" and "Eureka" Bread,

FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

Delivered FRESH at all express points in the West and Northwest at $1.00 per dozen. Remittances should accompany orders.

SHOES.

LADIES!

Examine our Fall Stock before purchasing. We will show you the finest in the city. Special attention is called to "Hapgood's" Spanish Arched-Instep Shoe and Slipper, which we are selling at reduced prices. Special bargains in Pebble-Goat Button and Side-lace Shoes.

M. WHEELER & CO.,
74 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Just east of M'Vicker's Theatre.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES!

AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

Gold Band Shades....50c | Plain Bost Quality.....38c
Plain.....28c

Finest adjustable curtain cornices (will fit any window), walnut and gold, $1.25 to $1.50. Parent red cedar carpet lining, 5c per yard. Great bargains in floor oil-cloths. These are all superior and choice goods, and certainly the greatest bargains ever offered. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

LADD & CO., 372 State-st., near Harrison.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer

Elite. 75 MADISON-ST., Take Elevator.

Cabinets, $6. Cards, $3.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAST-IRON PIPES

For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.
NICKLE, HARRISON & Co., Manufacturers,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY---Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Horses called at half past 1 oclock sharp.

2:40 Class---Purse, $1,000---$500, $250, $150, and $100.

NINE ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Br. s., Star Duroc, Chicago; g. m., Golden Girl, Waterloo, N. Y.; g. m., Jennie C., Rushville, Ind.; blk. g., Black Doc, Chicago, Ill.; br. g., Bashaw, Kalamazoo, Mich.; b. g., Frank, Nashville, Tenn.; br. s., Tekoosha, Rochester, N. Y.; b. g., Frank, New York; g. g., John J. Cook, Northfield, Minn.

2:20 Class---Purse, $1,500---$750, $375, $225, $150.

NINE ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Ch. g. Mazomanie, Cynthiana, Ky.; b. s., Scott's Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.; b. g., John B., Pittsfield, Mass.; b. g., Wolford Z., Freeport, Ill.; b. g., Tom Keeler, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; blk. m., Dame Trot, Babylon, L. I.; b. s., Bonesetter, Jackson, Mich.; b. g., Little Fred, Canton, Ill.; b. m., Lucille, St. Louis, Mo.

People from all parts of the country are coming in by the thousands, getting the advantage of HALF FARE on all the Railroads, thus taking in the CHICAGO RACES and INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE on the following Railroads: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Trains to the Grounds as follows:

Leave—Wells-st. Depot, 12:00 noon and 1:00 p. m.
Leave—Canal-st. Depot, 12:02 p. m. and 1:02 p. m.
Leave—Park Station, 12:10 p. m. and 1:10 p. m.
Leave—Oakley-st., 12:15 p. m. and 1:15 p. m.
Arrive—West Fortieth-st. Station, 12:20 p. m. and 1:20 p. m.

Returning Train will leave West Fortieth-st. Station immediately after the close of the Races. Madison-st. Cars go directly to the track.

General admission at the gates, $1, including seat in the GRAND STAND. Secured Seats in the SELECT STAND, 50 cents extra. Season Tickets, including Quarter Stretch, $5. Quarter Stretch Badges, daily, $1.

Tickets can be secured at the principal Hotels, at CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st., and at headquarters, LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S, 111 Madison-st.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CARRIAGES OR VEHICLES.

The Largest Field of Trotting Horses ever entered.

THE FASTEST HORSES IN THE WORLD are at the "New Track" of the CHICAGO JOCKEY and TROTTING CLUB.

The finest grounds, finest track, and finest Club-House in America.

The Largest, and Most Attractive Exhibition of speed ever brought together.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION.

GOV. SPRAGUE,

The fastest at FOUR YEARS OLD in America, will arrive to-day.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

S. K. DOW, President. S. J. MEDILL, Vice-President.
ALVIN HULBERT, Treasurer. N. ROWE, Secretary.
WM. M. BOYLE, Assistant-Secretary.

N. B.—Madison-st. Cars go directly to the track.
Buses are running from the termination of Randolph and Lake, and Van Buren-st. car lines.

SPOOL COTTON.

"Best Thread for Sewing-Machines."

WILLIMANTIC

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AMERICAN

SPOOL COTTON

A GOLD MEDAL and the ONLY

SPECIAL GRAND PRIZE

For Spool Cotton, at the Paris Exposition, 1878, where all the great thread manufacturers of the world competed, was awarded to the WILLIMANTIC COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., "for the surpassing excellence of their spool Cotton, especially adapted for use on Sewing-Machines."

More than fifty exhibitors of Sewing-Machines at the Centennial and at Paris certify that the WILLIMANTIC SIX-CORD SOFT-FINISH SPOOL COTTON is "the best thread for

SEWING MACHINES

they ever used." They pronounce it superior to all other brands on account of its

STRENGTH,
EVENNESS,
ELASTICITY,
FINISH and COLORS.

SEE THE WILLIMANTIC DISPLAY at the CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 10
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 17

First cabin $60 and $75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Oct. 12, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 26, 3 pm
ANCHORIA, Oct. 19, 11am | BOLIVIA, Nov. 2, 11 a m
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA, Oct. 9, 3 p. m. | VICTORIA, Oct. 16, 9 a m
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART,

No. 1104 Walnut-St., Philadelphia.

Mme. E. SELLER announces that her SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART has been removed to the above address, where much enlarged accommodations for the classes will be afforded. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 30. Instruction under Mme. Seller and an efficient Corps of Teachers in all Departments of Vocal Music. For full details apply at above address.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY

339 West Adams-st.

An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School. In response to numerous solicitations this school will hereafter be open to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fall Term commences Sept. 2, 1878. Please send for catalogue.
M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

MME. DA SILVA AND MISS BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878.

GROVE HALL—MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies; attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH BEST SET, $8. Warranted. FINEST AND BEST FILLING $3. One-third usual rates.
DRS. McCHESNEY.
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

COAL.

ROGERS & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

COAL,

144 Market-st., cor. Monroe.

LACKAWANNA LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, BRIAR HILL,

By Cargo, Car Load, or Single Ton.

We give especial attention to the retail trade, delivering promptly and in good order to any part of the city. Also guarantee quality of our Coal equal to the best.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC begin to open their eyes at the bargains which can be had by attending the Auction Sale of N. MATSON & CO., State and Monroe-sts. There never was so propitious a time to purchase FINE GOODS.

NOTICE.

McDonough, Wilsey & Co. have this day sold all their partnership assets and effects unto Frank L. Eastman and S. G. Wilkins, who will hereafter carry on the business of said firm as their successors under the firm name of EASTMAN & WILKINS.

(Signed) McDONOUGH, WILSEY & CO.
Chicago, Oct. 7, 1878.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 28, 1878.

CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st., Chicago, are this day appointed General Agents for the Northwestern States for our celebrated Crescent Spring Waters.

Put up in cases of two dozen bottles each; also, in barrels and half barrels. All orders should be addressed to them.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, Proprietors.

WATCHES.

$15

HORSE-TIMERS

AT WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

M. KRONBERG, - - 167 State-st.

AGENT FOR JOHN FOLEY'S GOLD PENS.

WANTED.

Business Property Wanted.

We have client who desires to purchase for CASH a desirable income-paying estate in Chicago. Improved preferred. Call or address, with particulars, TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The new store and basement, No. 38 Lasalle-st. WILLIAM C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

CLOTHING.

Important Notice!

PREVIOUS TO OUR

GRAND OPENING,

AT THE

PUTNAM ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

SATURDAY,

OCT. 12,

We beg leave to announce to our

CUSTOMERS,

And the public generally, that owing to SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES being made in the interior of our store, also the arranging and marking of our IMMENSE STOCK of NEW GOODS, which are arriving every day, we find it necessary to close the

PUTNAM

ON

FRIDAY, Oct. 11,

In order to be ready for our

Grand Opening Saturday

When we shall display the FINEST STOCK of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Ever thrown open to the

RETAIL TRADE

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark,
117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

UNDERWEAR.

WILSON BROS.

Have now in stock the most complete line of American, English, Scotch, and French

UNDERWEAR,

Ever before offered in this market, comprising all grades, from low-priced to the finest goods manufactured. They have many SPECIAL lines not found elsewhere, which are very desirable. They purchase all goods DIRECT from the manufacturers of this country and Europe, and handling many times the quantity of any competitor, enables them to offer goods at UNUSUALLY low prices.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FINANCIAL.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Scrips and Vouchers,

Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE A1 BRITISH STEAMER

SICILIAN

Will sail about Oct. 15, 1878, for

STETTIN.

Through bills of lading granted to other Baltic ports. For freight, etc., apply to DILL & HADMAN, Agts, P. O. Box 428. 5 William-st., New York.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Continues to Subside in the City of Memphis.

Gloomy Accounts Still Forwarded from the Country Districts.

The Demand from the Small Towns for Nurses Exceeds the Supply.

Late Cases of a Lighter Type and Largely Confined to Children.

Touching Story of the Experience of Two Orphaned Children.

The Last of a Family---They Now Languish in the Fever's Grasp.

Twenty-five Thousand Well-Defined Cases Thus Far in New Orleans.

Work Laid Out by the Government Investigating Commission.

MEMPHIS.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The weather to-day is warm, sultry, and unsettled, unfavorable in yellow-fever times. Rain and threatening at one moment, at another scarcely a cloud can be seen. The streets in the vicinity of the various relief depots are thronged with negroes; but few white persons to be seen. The transportation of supplies drawn by this class has become quite an item of traffic to the draymen, express-wagons, and hand-carts, as the mass of human beings collected in that quarter is closely nedged in with that class of vehicles yelling and contending for the supremacy in advantageous positions. No doubt many of these people are deserving this charity, but your correspondent has become firmly convinced that

A GREAT DEAL OF CROOKEDNESS

is indulged in by the majority of the applicants. It would take much space to relate the many instances of fraud fast have been detected by those in charge of the distribution of the bounty of the world, which there is here in abundance.

The dead of to-day, as far as I now know, embrace no prominent people belonging here, but from Camp Joe Williams I hear this morning of the death of Dr. Sample, of Austin, Miss., a volunteer physician, who was assigned to duty there by the Howards some time ago.

THE NEW CASES

to-day, so far reported, embrace ex-United States Marshal J. M. Tomeny, who but a day or two ago buried his wife, also a victim of the fever, and Mr. Hawkins, telegraph operator from Pittsburg.

Since writing the above I am informed of the death of Mitchell Brown, son of Dr. F. R. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Health, from a relapse. Just arrived at manhood, he gave promise of much usefulness.

The fever is subsiding in the city, excepting the southern suburb, known as Fort Pickering, mostly inhabited by negroes, where, even in the best of times, misery is abundant. The fever

FINDS A RICH FIELD THERE,

and plenty of material to work on. It would sicken the stomach of one to go into the dens of iniquity, now pest-houses, in certain localities in that quarter. Victims of the fever find nothing but their bare floors on which to lay their burning brows, with no one even to go for doctors, nurses, or supplies. The well ones are so mean and heartless as to desert their friends and often their kindred as soon as prostrated. Howard visitors in the early outbreak of fever provided for these people, but now the Howards' force is so crippled by disease and death as to be wholly unable to visit all such localities.

As I write there is a continued din of noise and confusion made by the eager crowds of negroes clamoring for front places at the delivery windows of the relief department across the street.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

There are thirty-five cases in Hoosfield, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. There were three deaths yesterday—Mrs. Leonard, Jerry Stack, and James Gaithrie. Mr. Blalock has a bad case, and needs a nurse.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Monday's death-roll is as follows:

P. M. Brown,	Isaac H. Hawley,
E. Schmeyer,	L. P. Comme,
W. S. Dan.	D. Lowrey,
Mrs. Catherine O'Conner,	Margaret Fenney,
Robert Lake,	Ruthey Harris,
Theodore Kotch,	Mary Rease,
Mrs. Margaret Saw,♦	Jane Melbourne,
John Owens,	Jack Lawhorn,
Annie Bluns,	Jane Clara,
Clara Smith,	Loebey Turner,
William Sheppard,	Georgie Damal,
Edward Hanley,	Pope Lattimore,
Mike Garvin,	Mary Dodson.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Mrs. E. Whipple,	Alma Thomas,
M. Provinzele,	Miss Elvira Michal,
Mrs. John M. Owens,	James Doyle,
Park Taylor,	Unknown,
Mrs. Eliza Pullsson,	Charles M. Hill,
Miss Minda Hack,	Mrs. J. A. Strehl,
J. E. Pollard,	Sir Knight Hawkins,
Mrs. M. J. Burleson,	Miss Kate Conk.
Thomas Stewart,	

Ninety-seven new cases reported by eighteen physicians to-night. M. H. TILDEN.

HELP FOR THE COUNTRY TOWNS.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—Unusual activity prevails at the Howard headquarters this morning, and nurses are being sent to all interior towns adjacent to Memphis where the fever has appeared.

Ex-United States Marshal J. M. Tomeny was taken down last night.

DIED.

Among the many deaths occurring since last report are Eliza Michot, Mike Provenzale, Mitchell Brown, son of F. R. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Health, and Thomas Stewart, late in charge of Elmwood Cemetery.

Dr. J. F. Sample, Austin, Miss., assistant physician in charge of Camp Joe Williams, died this morning. J. B. Cook, architect; ex-Mayor John Logue; Martin Griffin; and W. W. Thatcher are classed among the convalescents. The weather is clear and warm. Since 6 o'clock last night twenty-two deaths are reported by the undertakers.

THE DEMAND FOR NURSES

at the Howard Association headquarters to-day has been in excess of the supply. The present warm weather has tended to favor the spreading of the fever, and reports from interior towns give gloomy accounts of the condition of affairs. Additional nurses were sent to Tuscumbia, Ala., Moscow, Paris, Lagrange, Mason's, Brownsville, Tenn., Garner, Miss., this afternoon, and others will be sent to-morrow.

Sheriff J. W. Anderson is reported in a critical condition, with but faint hopes of recovery. A. F. Dodd, the well-known stationer, was taken down this afternoon.

The appeals for physicians from adjacent towns, which have been responded to, have left a scarcity of medical men in Memphis, and demands for their services are increasing daily.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Board of Health officially reports twenty-six deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock to-night, and the undertakers report twenty-two additional deaths occurring outside the city limits for the same period.

Among those who died are P. M. Brown, E. Schemeyer, Mrs. Margaret Sour, William Shepherd, Edward Hanley, Isaac H. Hawley, Park Taylor, J. E. Hollard, Mrs. M. J. Burleson, James Doyle, Mrs. J. A. Strehl, Miss Kate Cook.

LETTER FROM CASEY YOUNG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Hon. Casey Young writes to Surgeon-General Woodworth from Memphis, Oct. 7, as follows: "The Howard Association and Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis has all the money, supplies, etc., that they need, but the hospital under the charge of Dr. Thornton has, I think, been in great measure neglected, and I would suggest that you direct any supplies at your command to that place. The fever is rapidly spreading to all towns in my district, and they are in great distress. Any money you can send me for their assistance I should be very glad to have. They are appealing to me daily. We see no real abatement of the fever, and fear that the worst has not yet been reached."

LATE REPORT.

Among the new cases reported to-night are Mrs. Robert Britton, Miss Carrie Plats, Gus Lippold, and wife of the Rev. E. C. Slater.

Eighteen physicians of the Howard Medical Corps report ninety-seven new cases.

NEW ORLEANS.

TWO ORPHANED CHILDREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Have just left the bedside of two little girls, the orphaned children of the Werneck family, of Chicago. The parents were both swept away under peculiar circumstances by the fell destroyer. The two orphans of 11 and 5 years are lying in separate cots side by side, wrestling with the same dread disease. The younger, a sweet, cherub-faced little darling, we hope is convalescent. The elder is wild and delirious with terrible fever. They are watched over with parental care by a lady, a stranger and a Samaritan, Mrs. Margaret F. Leonard. She stood by the bedside, a voluntary nurse, through all of the troubled sickness of the father. She watched over, cared for, and alleviated the wants and sufferings of the dying mother. She is sitting as the silent watcher by the bedside of their little orphan girls. May God bless her in her angel work, and may God save and protect the orphans.

IN THE ADJOINING HOUSE

lies the neighbor, stricken down at noon. Immediately across the way lies another that took his bed in the morning. Three new cases for the day within a stone's throw, and so it goes, go where you will in this plague-stricken city. The official reports most certainly fall

FAR SHORT OF THE REALITY.

The proofs are found in the discrepancies between the official reports of yellow fever cases and those drawn from the books of the various associations caring for the sick. The reports of the Board of Health are, as seen, far too low. The death reports have probably been nearly correct. The reports of cases have doubtless omitted some thousands which will be reported and added to the total, after the close of the epidemic.

Officers and managers of the Young Men's Christian Associations, and others alike prepared to judge, believe the total number of well-defined cases of yellow fever will aggregate not less than 25,000.

The deaths and new cases oscillate under the changeable and unfavorable weather. It is now warm and damp, with nights chilly, without being cool, and

LITTLE PROSPECT OF FROST.

before Nov. 1. The weather at best is decidedly unfavorable for the speedy recovery of the sick. Their convalescence must necessarily be slow and protracted. The suffering and want meanwhile must continue to increase. The Young Men's Christian Association report new cases for the day at 116, while the Howards' books show 206 sick and destitute for the same time.

A telegram just in from Donaldsonville gives six deaths and forty new cases not heard from in time for the Associated Press.

DEATHS AND CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Deaths, 41; cases reported, 115; total deaths, 3,212; cases, 10,000.

J. W. Mader, Secretary of the Peabody Association, is convalescing.

SPREADING.

Reports show the continued spreading of the fever in the Third and Sixth Districts, every member of families in some cases being prostrated, and those in affluent circumstance find difficulty in securing competent nurses. In the First District (Algiers) there is no improvement.

The Rev. Father Krats, of Mandeville, La., died there yesterday of yellow fever.

DOWN.

Dr. Kennedy, the volunteer physician from Galveston, Tex., was taken down with fever yesterday.

OUTSIDE.

The Young Men's Benevolent Association, of Ascension Parish, makes an appeal for aid.

The fever is spreading in the Parish of St. John the Baptist.

Between Goldmine plantation and Armant place, a distance of about five miles, fifteen cases and five deaths are reported. The fever is principally confined to children.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The mortuary report for the week ending Sunday at 6 p. m. is: Total deaths, 503; yellow fever, 323; other fevers, 50; deaths in public institutions, 33; deaths certified by Coroners, 23.

THE YELLOW-FEVER COMMISSION

appointed by Surgeon-General Woodworth, consisting of Drs. M. Remiss, of New Orleans, Chairman; Dr. Jerome Cochrane, of Mobile, and Prof. Rilerd Howard, of Baltimore, met to-day in the University Building. Dr. Cochrane explained to the reporter the method of inquiry to be pursued, in addition to answers expected to be received from persons to whom circulars are being sent, these circulars embracing every possible question in regard to origin, contagion, or infection, spread, effects of treatment, and results of the yellow fever. The Commission expects to gather an immense amount of testimony by investigation of particular cases, by going from house to house, making inquiry of convalescents, their relatives and friends, examining the sanitary condition of the foci of the disease, and in numerous other ways attempting to clear up the grounds and reach some general principles upon which a respectable and axiomatic idea can be based. With this intent the Commission spent the morning hours in selecting from the books furnished by the Board of Health the names of persons and places to be visited. No prominence is sought to be given to selected persons. Their names will, therefore, be withheld from the public. The results of the visits hereafter will be published in full.

RATIONS ISSUED.

The Peabody Association issued 44,723 rations, and sent 1,500 rations to Freetown.

The Orleans Relief Committee has commenced work. The merchants will advance rations in anticipation of arrivals.

Applications for relief to Young Men's Christian Association, 117.

The Howards to-day sent five nurses to Bay St. Louis and to St. Gabriel's Post-Office.

GREENVILLE.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 7.—Have just returned from Greenville. Dennett, the operator, is convalescent, but unable to work. Two volunteer operators are down; office closed. The fever is on the decline for want of material. Two deaths in the last twenty-four hours; ten new cases, among whom are John Finley, County Treasurer and Acting-Mayor, and his sister, Miss Betty Finley. Among the deaths since the 24th are G. W. Elliott, member of the Relief Committee, and his wife; L. E. Morgan, John Manifold, undertaker; L. M. Langley, the Rev. D. Tilman, Dr. J. S. McCall, M. W. Johnson, and fifty others, of whom twenty-eight are colored. The deaths up to date number 208, of whom eighty-two are colored. The average mortality among the whites when the epidemic was at its height was over ninety. After the panic subsided and systematic treatment and skilful nursing became general, the mortality declined to its present figures, about 50 per cent. This was due, in a great measure, to help from Vicksburg and the New Orleans Howards. Out of 349 whites who had the fever, 186 died and 153 are convalescent. Among the negroes, 82 died out of 507 sick. Among the convalescent are Drs. Hall, Tooms, and Walker, Father Bohmert, and the Rev. Stephen Archer. The latter is already working like a Trojan as President of the Howards and Acting Mayor. Dr. Archer, who bravely came here from Point Coupee to help the sick, is not expected to live. Dr. Dunn is also very low. George W. Clark, a brother of Lewis Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, who came here to nurse his friend Dr. Walker, is in a critical condition. Dr. C. M. Carrell is still on duty. At one time he was the only doctor in Greenville not stricken with fever. His endurance and energy are subjects of general comment. Greenville would have been in a sad plight without him. J. D. Shute, Tom Warren, Sam Mulford, and Mr. David are among the old citizens who have not yet had it. The Vicksburg and New Orleans nurses were sent home to-day for want of occupation.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

ABATING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 7.—The number of new cases yesterday was 18; number to-day, 8. The number of deaths yesterday was 3; to-day, 2, and are as follows: Miss Allen, George Strother, Mrs. Dawcraft, Jacob Molci, and one other. This shows a marked abatement in the disease, and the physicians say that at the close of the week the fever will be entirely under control.

The Board of Health to-day decided that the services of several of its members might be dispensed with by Saturday. Dr. G. H. Gray, of Denison, Tex., who has so faithfully and successfully served us, leaves for home in the morning, to our deep regret. We shall miss all of the physicians who volunteered to come to our rescue at a time when our people were failing on every side. To their indefatigable labors we are indebted for

THE SAVING OF MANY VALUABLE LIVES.

All honor to them. Such heroes heaven will reward.

Yesterday Sister Kaurentia, the only one of the Sisters who had not taken the fever, was stricken, after having aided in paying the last tribute to Sister Victoria.

To-day the office was visited by the Rev. E. D. Miller, Maj. L. S. Scruggs, Samuel Pryor, Mrs. and Miss Nabors, W. D. Bateman, J. C. Tucker, of Chicago, and J. B. Knox, of Memphis, and scores of colored people, who came to show us they had recovered.

Gen. W. L. Fetherstone, Dr. John Ross, U. S. N., and J. H. Athey send us word they will call in a day or two.

VICKSBURG.

DEATHS IN THAT CITY AND THE SURROUNDING TOWNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 7.—The report at the sexton's office to-day of the number of deaths for the past twenty-four hours reaches ten, six of them from the country, as follows: Minnie Druschell, Dr. M. Blackburn, E. H. Hammitt, James Higgins, David Gills (colored), and Vinay Lewis (colored). In the city are Arthur M. Bacon, Willie Q. Arnold, Henrietta Ferrell (colored), and Sam Williams (colored).

Dr. Harvey Shannon, one of the most prominent local physicians in our city, and who has had great success in treating the yellow fever, was taken down this morning, and is reported to-night to be very sick.

Dr. M. Blackburn, late of Nashville, Tenn., who has been sick for some time near Magnolia Hill, about four miles from the city, died this morning.

Nearly all the physicians were driving all night in the county from place to place, and report to-day that a great deal of the sickness among the negroes promises to be of a light type, but the disease is so treacherous there is no telling how it may act in the next few days. Business has been a little better on our streets during the day.

CHATTANOOGA.

FOUR DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Four deaths, all white,—Joseph Adcock, Albert Hammil, Mrs E. Stewart, and Mrs Connelly, lately on Mission Ridge, whither she fled from here. There are eighteen new cases, ten white. Among the whites are Dr. Frazier, Dr. Baird, Dr. Barr, Mrs. Dr. Marston. William L. Whitlock, a nurse, is down. Miss Hattie Ackerman, teacher in the High School and a volunteer nurse, was taken last night. Very sick to-day. Thatcher is improving, and has a chance of recovery. Harry Savage is considered booked for the next world. Crandall is improving. Rain commenced falling last night at 10, and continued until 10 to-day, and the afternoon was bright. To-night is clear and pleasant, but with not much hope of frost. Tents were received to-day, and the camp will be established immediately two miles from the infected district. Ten nurses arrived this evening from Memphis. More will be needed. The Relief Committee is running short of funds, and calls for help from the public at large.

MARTINS.

IN GREAT DISTRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 7.—The following dispatch was just received here from Mr. Johnson, the only operator on duty at Martins:

"MARTINS, Oct. 7.—Our Relief Committee report that they are entirely out of meats, lard, flour, sugar, coffee, potatoes, whisky, wines, and porter. Champagne and porter are especially needed for convalescents. Citizens are suffering for the necessaries of life. We also need money to pay the current expenses of waiting on our sick and burying the dead. Any money or other articles sent me from the Masonic Relief Committee or citizens will be used to the best advantage, and strictly accounted for. I am on my feet once more, and hope to keep up to assist our stricken people. There were four new cases and one death yesterday. Dr. Disbrell's case is still doubtful. Dr. Hall, who has been down with the fever, was out for the first time yesterday morning, and is the only doctor able for duty.

"W. P. JOHNSTON, Agent."

PADUCAH NEWS.

PANIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 7.—We have had another slight scare here to-day, a report having reached us that there were four deaths and sixteen cases of yellow fever in Cairo to-day, and there is some talk of quarantining against Cairo. The report is believed to be greatly exaggerated. No one has left our town yet, and after we all take a good nap the scare will be over. The Paducah *News* this evening nailed to its masthead the name of

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN

as a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the State Convention, and the movement meets the hearty approval of more than nine-tenths of the people here. In an editorial on the subject, the editor says: "There are times in the history of people and parties when the public will is so spontaneously self-evident that it needs no council of interpreters. It stands out in broad relief, certain, unmistakable, and full of meaning. Such we believe to be the position of Dr. Luke Blackburn in the minds and hearts of Kentuckians—loved by his grateful fellow-citizens and honored by the world."

AT FULTON.

The Woodridge girls are convalescing, and Mrs. Morgan is improving. Dr. Smoot insists that all the cases reported at Fulton have been yellow fever, and Dr. Blackburn says it is the same disease as that at Hickman and Martins. One death and five new cases were reported at Martins Saturday, three at McKenzie, and one at Huntingdon.

SPOTS.

MASON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MASON, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Two deaths—Miss Ella Parrish and Mr. Tom Spain. Three new cases of yellow fever in the last twenty-four hours, and spreading in the country. Provisions, such as chamsarne, wines, chickens, and eggs, are needed badly for the convalescents. It is impossible to get them here. The Post-Office here, and at Covington, Tenn., is closed until the abatement of the terrible plague. The Assistant Postmaster of Covington reports no fever there now, and the town deserted. Dr. Hunter is doing all in his power for the sufferers.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—John N. Eastman, of Chattanooga, died of yellow fever this afternoon at the infirmary, where he was taken four days ago. He was buried this evening. Gov. Porter has sent $200 to Chattanooga. John Frizzell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Masonic Lodge, has received up to to-day $23,315.65; expended, $11,000. Thomas J. Parish is doing well.

GOOD!

No deaths or new cases are reported at Martin to-night. The outlook is decidedly better. There are no new cases at Huntingdon or McKenzie.

HICKMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 7, via UNION CITY, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Dr. Gober is convalescing. If the weather is favorable he and Dr. Leslie will leave Friday

morning for Louisville. No deaths. Two new cases in the past twenty hours. Senator Tyler has been sick,—not fever, but fatigue. He is now all right. The day was warm.

BROWNSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Only one death to-day so far—Thomas Martin. Eight new cases, all colored, except Mrs. McBride. Dr. Ware and his sister, Miss Maria, are very low. D. Howell's condition is hopeful. Several bad cases are on hand.

PARIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—No deaths and no new cases in the last twenty-four hours. The scare is about over here, and the people are returning to their homes.

AT BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 7.—One hundred and eleven new cases and eleven deaths of yellow fever are officially reported, with one physician to hear from, for the forty-eight hours ending this morning. The scourge is steadily and constantly doing its work, and there is no prospect of abatement. The weather continues hot and oppressive. A great many cases are reported as doing badly. A cry for assistance is coming from every quarter. The Howards are sorely pressed. The Howard expenses now amount to hundreds of dollars daily, and their resources are fairly melting away. Assistance is much needed.

Drs. Woods, Harrison, and Whitaker are improving very slowly.

RALEIGH'S LANDING, STONEVILLE, AND WINTERVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 7.—The deaths at Raleigh's Landing since the last report were Marcus Meyer and Mose Black. Misses Flora Bernd and Babette Meyer are convalescent.

The deaths at Stoneville, on Deer Creek, ten miles back of Greenville, were Henry Monk, Henry Lemle, Blanche Snowberger, M. J. Morzincky and baby, Mrs. Mariella Hartman, D. L. Stone, Dr. A. S. Lerdine.

At Winterville, a small settlement nine miles from Greenville. The following are the deaths: Jack Winter, C. K. McAllister, Mr. A. W. McAllister, S. Winter, Mrs. William Montgomery, Dr. William Montgomery, Pat McKeon, and Mrs. Dan Shanahar.

OSYKA.

OSYKA, Oct. 7.—Nine new cases and one death. Several quite low.

MORGAN CITY.

MORGAN CITY, Oct. 7.—Fever increasing rapidly. Five deaths to-day. One hundred and seventy-five cases. Much gloom about the city. Many families in want and distress.

LEBANON.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Oct. 7.—At Lebanon, seventeen cases of yellow fever and six putrid. Total, twenty-three cases under treatment.

Four new cases; no deaths.

At Dry Grove, five new cases; no deaths.

ASCENSION PARISH.

DONALDSONVILLE, Oct. 7.—The health report for Ascension Parish for the past twenty-four hours is: Deaths six, and new cases as follows: Donaldsonville, 17; Snake Bend, 6; Port Barrow, 3; Second Ward, 2; Bronte Sacramento, 9; Fourth Ward, 3.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.

GRAND JUNCTION, Oct. 7.—The fever is at a stand-still here. No new cases nor deaths.

LAGRANGE, TENN.

At Lagrange, Tenn., one death up to 12 m. It is difficult to get a correct report of the new cases, as the fever has spread into the surrounding country, which makes it hard to get correct statistics. Great need of everything at that point.

THIBODEAUX.

THIBODEAUX, Oct. 7.—The fever is spreading rapidly. Twenty-seven new cases. No deaths.

JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 7.—Fifty-seven cases fever to date. The fever is increasing slowly.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Twelve new cases. Three deaths.

FORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, Oct. 7.—Fourteen cases of fever. Sixty persons who have not had it. Dr. Veasy is here with nurses.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 7.—One new case reported in the last twenty-four hours, and two deaths from yellow fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The authorities of the Post-Office Department have great trouble with local quarantine officials in sending the through mails from the North to the South. So many local Boards of Health have refused to allow the newspaper mail to pass that the Superintendent of the postal railway service at Cincinnati has had labels printed for each bag of mail from the North as follows: "This bag contains mail matter from the Eastern and Northern States only, and has nothing in it that comes from any fever-infected district." At Jackson, Miss., the town authorities would not allow the postal car to pass through. The clerks therefore stopped the car on a siding outside the corporate limits, distributed the mail there, obtaining their meals from some of the citizens.

RELIEF.

THE STEAMER CHAMBERS AT MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—The steamer Chambers, in the employ of the United States Marine Hospital Service, anchored in mid-stream last night. Surgeon Keyes, accompanied by Dr. Frank Reilly, of Chicago, was on shore this morning endeavoring to find such of the Government officials as were left in the city. Dr. Keyes appeared perfectly serene. The Chambers will leave this afternoon, continuing on her voyage of mercy. No supplies were needed here.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Gen. Borel, the French Minister of War, has sent Gen. Noyes, the American Minister, 500 francs for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Krantz, Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition, has written to Commissioner-General McCormick offering to organize a special performance in behalf of the fever sufferers. In his communication he says: "We are desirous of showing your country that we share its sorrows, and of testifying to our former compatriots that at heart we are always with them." Mr. McCormick replied thanking Krantz in the name of the States. The offer meets the approbation of the American colony, and a fete for the benefit of the afflicted people of the South will take place at the Trocadero Palace on the 15th inst.

CHICAGO.

DONATIONS.

The contributions for the yellow-fever sufferers yesterday were as follows:

By American Express Company	$ 31
Attorneys, by J. L. Thompson	15
M. Nelson, from an unknown contributor	2
	$ 48
Previously reported	59,548
	$59,597
Various sources	35,125
	$94,722

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., acknowledges the following additional contributions: Y. M. C. A. nickel box, $2.17; Presbyterian Church, White Pigeon, Mich., additional, $1.50; W. F. Brown, by L. Z. Farwell, $10; additional, from a friend, $1; Lodge No. 121, I. O. of G. T., Wheaton, Ill., $17.03; Dr. H. Hitchcock, city, $10. Total amount forwarded to date, $6,353.17.

LOUISIANA.

The following letter of thanks from the Governor of Louisiana was received yesterday by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1, 1878.—GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter inclosing draft for $260.50, the amount donated to the yellow-fever sufferers of this State by the officers and men of the United States Army stationed at Camp Sturgis, Dakota. You have been pleased to place the disbursement of this amount at my discretion "to deserving cases coming under my observation." I shall so apply it. It gives me especial pleasure and gratification to acknowledge receipt of this particular donation, for many reasons. I would be greatly obliged to you to convey to the officers and men of the army who have thus sympathized with us in our distress the expression of my most sincere and profound thanks. I desire, also, General, to thank you for the kind manner in which you have made known the generous wishes of the officers and men under your command. I am, General, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

CANADA.

The Orangemen—Hanlan—The Governor-General—The Ministry to Resign To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The Grand Jury this evening brought in true bills against David Grant, County Master, Fred Hamilton, and other Orangemen, charged with unlawfully assembling on the 12th of July last. They are indicted together as principals, and separately as accessories. As they were not in court when called, bench warrants were issued for their arrest, but it is expected they will voluntarily surrender to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—His Excellency, the Governor-General, arrived by special train this morning, and attended a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. It is understood that the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie's Government will take effect to-morrow, and that Sir John A. Macdonald will be sworn in at Montreal. His Excellency sails for England Saturday.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 7.—A writ of attachment has been issued by a Birmingham (Eng.) firm against Savage & Lyman, jewelers, of this city, for £10,000. The liabilities are estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The *Daily Leader* suspended to-day.

FOREIGN.

Turkey Refuses to Sign the New Convention with Austria.

A Belief Expressed that Austria Will Be Finally Forced to Fight.

Italy Wants a Hand in the Settlement of the Greek Question.

Roumania Formally Acknowledges the Force of the Berlin Treaty.

The Afghanistan Campaign to Be Carried on from the Indian End.

The Austro-Hungarian Imbroglio Still Engaging Much Attention.

THE EAST.

GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A fresh element of uncertainty has been introduced in the Egyptian question by the action of Italy in seeking for herself and other Mediterranean Powers the right to participate in the administration of Egypt. A dispatch from Rome says as soon as the Italian Government was apprised of the intention to give an international character to the Egyptian Administration, it sent representations to the Khedive, and to the Paris and London Governments, declaring Italy should be considered in the arrangements, as she has many interests to protect in Egypt. The Khedive replied that Italy's claim would be just if an international Administration was intended, but, though some foreigners might enter the Cabinet, they would have no foreign official character, and he was determined to maintain the complete independence of the Egyptian Administration.

England and France replied to Italy that the deportment of English and French subjects was merely an act of courtesy, not of political significance. Italy, nevertheless, insists that her rights and interests be respected. The exchange of views continues.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—The Council of State has drawn up regulations defining the Ministerial responsibility for the future in Turkey.

ROUMELIA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A telegram from Constantinople says: "The Russian Commissioner for Roumelia made the statement that the Russian authorities will administer that province in accordance with the Treaty of San Stefano, and not with that of Berlin. The other Commissioners consequently asked their Governments for instructions.

The Berlin counter-project for reforms in Asia Minor contains some slight modifications of the English scheme. It is expected England will accept the modifications, and the scheme will be published immediately.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The *Political Correspondence* reports that despite the final collapse of the negotiations for a convention, Turkish Government circles continue to attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of undisturbed relations with Austria.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 7.—At a secret sitting on Sunday the Chambers resolved to close the session with resolutions declaring that Roumania submits to the collective will of the Powers, as manifested by the Treaty of Berlin.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The *Opinione* publishes an article seeking to demonstrate that a Ministerial crisis is inevitable, and will probably be caused by the retirement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War, in consequence of the rest of the Cabinet not supporting the former's action at the Berlin Congress. This, though denied by the Ministerial journal, has caused considerable sensation.

TURKISH HOPES AND PROMISES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Sultan, while declining to sign the convention, promises not to encourage Bosnian resistance, and hopes Austria, on her side, will not urge, for the present, her treaty right to garrison Novi Bazar, which would be certain to provoke resistance.

A correspondent declares that the accusation of inhumanity is brought against the Austrians merely to justify the Sultan's refusal to sign the convention.

BESSARABIA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 7.—It is stated that Bessarabia will be formally surrendered to Russia on Sunday.

GREECE MUST ASSERT HERSELF.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says the statement is attributed to M. Comoundoros, Greek Premier, that the time has arrived to prove that Greece must be regarded as a powerful nation.

WAR PREDICTED.

It is thought that Austria will gradually drift into war with Turkey. For the present, however, M. Tisza is presumed to have stipulated that Austrian occupation shall not be pushed further until the Reichsrath meets.

TURKISH FINANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Standard* has reason to believe that comprehensive scheme in reference to Turkish finances under the sanction of the Powers will soon be published.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

RESIGNATION.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The resignation of Von Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, will probably take effect immediately. The question of the acceptance of the resignations of the other Hungarian Ministers will probably await the meeting of the Diet.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S POLICY.

It seems that Count Andrassy is disposed to put off the assembling of the Legislature until some time in November, by which time, it is hoped, the Bosnian question will be completely settled.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

The Emperor of Austria, on his return from this city to Godallo, will grant an audience to the leading members of the Austrian Parliament on the subject of the reconstruction of the Cis-Leithan Ministry.

CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The reports of the resignation of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke and the capture of Ali Musjid are contradicted.

ACCEPTED.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—An autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph will appear to-morrow in the *Official Journal* accepting the resignations of the Cis-Leithan ministers, but ordering them to remain provisionally in office.

AFGHANISTAN.

ALI-MUSJID.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—Indian newspapers publish reports of the capture of Ali-Mustjid. There is no official news of the occurrence.

REPORTED FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Simla dispatch says some assert that the troops have not advanced beyond Jamrood; others that fighting has taken place, and that the troops have occupied a strong position near Ali Musjud. The first report seems most probable, as a Calcutta correspondent reports that the attack on Ali Mudjid was postponed for a short time in conseqence of the strength of the force which the Ameer had collected there. Six thousand Afghan infantry, with eighteen guns, threaten Jamrood. It will be necessary to employ the whole garrison of Peshawur for an advance on Khyler Pass.

It is reported from Umballa that fighting has commenced between the Afghans and Khybeeres. Several regiments were leaving Umballa for the frontier, and an immediate action was expected.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 7.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent telegraphs that it is understood Saturday's Cabinet Council generally approved the manner in which the Viceroy of India is dealing with the Afghanistan affair, and decided to leave the matter very much in the hands of the Indian Government.

MEXICO.

A MUTUAL EXPLANATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—No successor has yet been appointed to Mata in the Foreign Office. Avila is Acting Minister of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Foster, United States Minister, addressed a communication to Avila relative to the affair at the Teatro Nacional, saying he never considered the Federal or municipal authorities in any way responsible for the incident, and he could only regard it as an unpremeditated demonstration likely to be made in times of popular excitement in any country.

To this Avila replied, stating that President Diaz was highly gratified at Mr. Foster's communication. The President never attached any importance to the incident. Avila denies the existence of popular excitement against the United States, and says the general disapproval of the affair by the press and society indicates the true state of feeling.

President Diaz has organized a campaign against the Rio Grande Indians. It is believed Diaz will remove the Indians to the Pacific Slope.

It is authoritatively stated that a dispatch published in the American papers that the Mexican Government had abolished the free zone is unfounded.

THE GLASGOW FAILURE.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The excitement over the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank has subsided.

THE FAILED SHIPBUILDERS.

The name of the Glasgow shipbuilders who failed on the 4th inst. is William Simons & Co., of Renfrew. The other shipbuilders are likely to find help that will enable them to tide over the crisis.

THE DEBTORS' ASSETS.

It is now believed that the assets of the heaviest debtors of the City of Glasgow Bank will turn out better than at first hoped, with the exception of those of Smith Fleming & Co., and their Indian houses, which are in a very bad condition.

Colin, Dunlap & Co., sewing-cotton manufacturers of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities, $150,000.

The Colonial Trusts Cooporation has defaulted in its debenture interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANTA CRUZ.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 7.—The insurrection in Santa Cruz has been quelled, and the ringleaders captured. The cause of the insurrection is said to be a disagreement between the negroes and planters regarding labor contracts.

DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—George Hammond Whalley, a member of the House of Commons from Peterborough, is dead.

CRIME.

THE WHISKY WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—United States Deputy Revenue Collector Phillips and party returned to-day from a raid on illicit distillers in Overton County, and report that a desperate battle occurred last Friday afternoon between them and a large number of distillers near Crawford's Mill, on Roaring River. About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, while the revenue men were at the mill seeking information relative to distillers, Phillips' attention was called to bushes on the hill, which seemed shaken by human agency. He looked and saw armed men peeping from behind them. Phillips directed one of his deputies to take a detachment and surround the party. The attempt was made, but when the revenue men got near the distillers the latter formed a line of battle and opened fire on the advancing revenue men, who returned the volley. A number of rounds were fired by both sides, when, seeing they were in a minority, the revenue party retreated half a mile, where another fight occurred. As the distillers pursued them more volleys were fired, with what result is not definitely known, though it is reported on good authority that four distillers were slain. None of the revenue force suffered. Part of Phillips' company had gone to Fentress County on a raid, so the number of his squad was small. Collector Woodcock telegraphed Commissioner Raum this afternoon about the affair, and it is thought decided steps will be taken to arrest and bring to punishment all distillers that can be found. The scene of this battle is scarcely over a dozen miles from the place where the revenue force, headed by Capt. Davis, and the distillers commanded by Calvin Morgan, had such a sanguinary encounter in the latter part of August. Phillips also reports the destruction of several distilleries and the arrest of two men.

To the Western Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Deputy United States Revenue Collector Phillips has returned from a raid in Overton, Jackson, Fentress, and Putnam Counties. Several illicit distilleries were destroyed, ranking in value from $100 to $300. On the 3d inst. the party reached Crawford's Mill, a few miles from Livingston. When the party was about to cross the ford, several armed men were noticed on the top of a bluff on the opposite side, evidently meaning fight. A detachment of the revenue force was sent higher up the river, crossed, and approached the enemy from the rear. They found a force estimated at fifty men, armed with long-range rifles, waiting for them. Firing immediately began, and continued until the ammunition of the revenue force was nearly exhausted, compelling them to retreat. It is reported that four distillers were killed and several wounded.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 7.—An atrocious attempt at murder and robbery occurred in the Town of Springdale, in this county, Friday night. The house of an old Norwegian named Oslock Lee, about 85 years old, living alone, was broken open by three Norwegian loafers from the Town of Fitchburg, who had hired a horse and buggy at Oregon Friday evening with which to proceed to Springdale, some eighteen miles west. Lee heard the villains breaking in at a kitchen window. He rushed in to see what the noise was, and, on discovering some one breaking in, turned to leave the room to get his shot-gun; but the robbers sprang in the window, and one of them stabbed him in the neck, while another knocked him down with a big club, rendering him senseless. One of them then fired two shots in the old man's body, and, leaving him for dead, took a chest containing nearly $200, rejoined his companions in the buggy, and departed for home. Early Saturday morning the old man regained consciousness and crawled to a neighbor's, where medical aid was quickly summoned. Officers were immediately on the track of the villains, and they were captured near this city this morning, confessing that they did the job. Their names are Ole Halverson and Nels and John Anderson. The old man Lee is in a very critical condition. He cannot recover.

ROBBER CAUGHT.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 7.—Andrew Gall, arrested at Fort Thompson last week, is supposed by the agents of the Cheyenne & Deadwood Stage Company now here to be one of the party who made the $25,000 haul on the Cheyenne route. He will reach here to-night on the steamer Rosebud. A party from Deadwood chased three of the supposed robbers from the Hills to the Missouri River. Gall got across, and was picked up at Fort Thompson. The other two are at large somewhere between White and Bad Rivers, and are being closely hunted.

Gov. Howard this evening issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the parties who robbed the Cheyenne & Deadwood treasure coach at Canon Springs on the 26th of September.

BRUTAL PASSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—An affray which took place at Foxen, Newman & Cos.' cigar factory this afternoon, between two cigar-makers named James Mack and Michael Goerin, will result in the death of the latter. There existed an old feud between the parties, and it broke out in a fresh quarrel and exchange of vile epithets. The foreman interfered, and Goerin sat down to his bench and resumed work, when Mack threw a heavy cigar mold at him, mashing in his skull just back of the right ear. An officer was called in and Mack was taken to the police station. Goerin was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and will probably die before morning. He is a married man with two children, while his assailant is a young rough of 18.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—On Saturday afternoon the Hon. William Powell, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in the city and registered at the Kirby House. During the night he was taken ill, and on Monday morning about 4 o'clock, he left the hotel in search of a drug-store, and has not been seen since. He had $210 in money and a gold watch valued at $200 on his person at the time. It is believed he has been foully dealt with.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mrs. W. Miller, mother of Carey W. Miller, defaulting Teller of the First National Bank, has deeded to the bank her residence property for $8,000, the amount which it was charged Carey was short. It is believed this is a part of an arrangement to compromise the prosecution.

CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—Henry Haacke, editor of the *Volksfreund*, was to-day arrested, charged with criminal libel, by Benjamin Butterworth, the Republican candidate for Congress. The charge grew out of the publication in the *Volksfreund* charging a $25,000 fraud upon the Government by Mr. Butterworth.

KILLED BY A MOB.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—A negro named Wade, living near Greenville, O., who bore a bad character, was on two occasions notified to leave the country. These warnings he disregarded. Last night he was attacked by an armed mob, and, in endeavoring to escape from his house, was shot dead.

VIRAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 7.—Wheat West's wife this afternoon gave A. F. Gephart a rough cowhiding for talking about her. Things were lively for a little while on Prairie street.

SUDDEN DEMENTIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 7.—Albert Force, a farmer, aged 27, of good health and steady habits, left here a few days ago with a through ticket for Atchison, Kan. To-day his friends received information from the Station Agent at Clio, Ia., that Force had jumped from an express train there and fled to the prairie, leaving an overcoat and valise at the station. Sudden dementia is the supposed cause of the action, and this afternoon his brother took a train to seek him.

CHEYENNE CHIENS.

Astonishingly Rapid Flight of the Pack to the Northward.

Ponies Wet with Sweat Constantly Left to the Pursuer.

Rifle-Pits Constructed by the Fugitives at Every Halt.

Impossibility of Overtaking an Expedition So Ably Led.

Causes which Led to the Audacious Sally of the Small Band of Indians.

THE FLIGHT.

STILL BEHIND THE RENEGADES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—It is learned by dispatches here to-day from Big Springs, on the Union Pacific, that Thornburg's command was thirty miles north of that point on Sunday, camping without wood or water. Ponies are found left by Indians still wet with perspiration. Rifle-pits are found at camping-points, showing a civilized method of warfare. Trails are diverging in every direction over the wide extent of country. They have undoubtedly crossed Red Cloud and Spotted Tail trail. Carlton's command is still between Red Cloud Agency and the Cheyennes. Merritt, with the Fifth Cavalry, is at Laramie. It is considered improbable here that the Cheyennes will be overtaken. A prominent citizen, arrived to-day from Camp Brown, Northern Wyoming, says 150 Arapahoes and fifty Cheyennes have left the reservation there in the past two weeks on pretense of hunting. Not returning, it is believed they have gone on the war-path. All are good warriors and informed of recent movements. A general understanding is evident among the Indians.

SCATTERING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—The Cheyennes have scattered, but Thornburg is still pursuing on the largest trail, and proposes to follow them to the end. Hopes are entertained that the Cheyennes will be intercepted by Col. Carleton, who left Camp Robinson on the night of the 1st with 240 men. Information was sent to him about the Cheyennes crossing the Platte River, and he accordingly proceeded to the locality where they will be most likely to pass on their way North to the Red Cloud or Spotted Tail Indians. The route of the Indians would be between Snake River and the Niobrara. Carleton's men and horses are in good fresh condition.

A DISPATCH FROM THORNBURG

dated Sunday, which was brought in to the railroad and telegraphed to military headquarters here last night, contained no later news than what already has been published. Maj. Dallas, with about 100 men, left Ogallala this afternoon to overtake Thornburg. Brady Island, on the Union Pacific, had an Indian scare last night, and several families left for Kearney Junction on a passing freight train. It was a false alarm, however, and everything is quiet to-day.

RED CLOUD.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 7.—Dr. Grim, Agent of the Red Cloud Indians, who started last Saturday to interview the President, was met by telegraphic instructions to return to the Agency to procure transportation and move his Indians and rations to the new Wolf Agency. The Doctor is now here, and will go back to his Indians as soon as transportation matters are arranged.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 7.—A courier arrived at 9 p. m. from Red Cloud's new location on White Clay Creek, reports that a band of Cheyennes crossed there at noon yesterday, and is said to be with Red Cloud's Indians. The same courier states that everything is quiet so far at both the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. Nothing has been heard from Carlton's command for just thirty-six hours. Couriers are expected hourly.

JEFF C. DAVIS' COMMAND.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—A Leavenworth, Kan., dispatch says: "Gen. Jeff Davis, Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth Sunday evening, accompanied by Capt. Rice and Adjutant Broderich. The party came from Fort Wallace, and rumors that Adjutant Broderich was wounded during a skirmish with the Indians were without foundation. It is not known what disposition will be made of several companies of the regiment sent from Fort Leavenworth, they being yet on the frontier."

THE CAUSE.

WHY THE CHEYENNES STARTED NORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the course of a conversation to-day upon the Indian outbreaks, gave some new information as to the purpose of the warlike band of Cheyennes which is creating such havoc in Kansas. The band, it appears, consists of 300 persons, of whom only ninety are warriors, the rest being women and children. The reports that they had only half-rations at the Agency in the Indian Territory, and were dissatisfied on that account, are not true. Their dissatisfaction arises from an entirely different cause. They belong to the Northern Cheyennes, and, against their will, a year ago were sent to the Indian Territory. The remainder of their tribe was left in the North, while an affiliated band was located at the Shoshone Agency in the Wind River Country, Wyoming. The band that was located in the Indian Territory has

NEVER LIKED THE TERRITORY,

has constantly desired to return, and has finally undertaken to do so. Commissioner Hayt is of the opinion that their ultimate purpose is to reach the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming, to join their allied band there. Their present direction, however, is toward Red Cloud, in Dakota, and they may remain there if prevented by the troops from entering Wyoming.

The astounding skill and discipline of these ninety warriors is shown by the fact that they, with 210 women and children, have already made a march of nearly 700 miles, and have constantly kept in advance of the troops that were pressing them from every quarter.

SENATOR PLUMB, OF KANSAS,

who is here, and who is a member of the Army Commission, says that, in an economical point of view alone, this raid of ninety warriors will cost the Government much more than it would have cost to have maintained a full cavalry regiment in that country. At present nearly all the available cavalry are located on the Rio Grande border. The movements of small detachments now for long distances will, in the items of transportation and rations, be a very expensive matter for the Government. Senator Plumb speaks highly of the settlers who have been killed, and says they were men of worth, courage, and enterprise. He fears that the alarm occasioned by this outbreak will be felt to the injury of the border for twelve months.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Senator Plumb says that the theory is that a white man can take care of two Indians. He thinks, however, it is no disgrace to the white race to say that, if the fighting is to be done on horseback, one Indian would take care of two white men. The Indian has been trained to fight in the saddle. Our troops have not become sufficiently skilled to shoot from the saddle, and the only successful Indian fighting is done by dismounting and taking deliberate aim. In some reports it has been stated that the Indians are better armed than our own troops. The Indian-Office authorities say that it is impossible for the Indians to obtain arms at any sutlership under the control of the Indian Bureau, but that there is practically no restriction upon sales of arms by military sutlers, who sell the Indians all the arms they want.

TEXAS.

MURDERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—The Galveston (Tex.) *News'* special from Mason, Tex., on the 6th, says: Information is received of Indian raids near Junction City. Three girls and a boy named Dowdy were killed on Johnson Fork, Guadaloup River. Reports from the surrounding country show that the Indians are stealing stock and murdering settlers. A general raid is feared.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Oct. 7.—In the Methodist Episcopal Conference this morning a characteristic letter was read from H. C. Tilton, who has been very ill for more than a year. A purse of $88 was raised in his behalf. The transfers of O. L. Hansen from the Minnesota Conference, and J. O. Hazleton, from the Upper Iowa Conference, were announced by the Bishop. The case of C. N. Stowers, who was charged with shipping goods belonging to the Government to his home while he was acting as Indian Agent, was brought before the Conference. On motion of S. N. Griffith, the Conference voted that Mr. Stowers be admonished by the Bishop. The Bishop called him forward and said: "Bro. Stowers, I am directed by a vote of the Conference to admonish you. Consider yourself admonished. May God bless you." Mr. Stowers was very much moved by this speech. The verdict from the Court on the case of R. Henry, who was charged with adultery, was read by J. H. Jenne, and was to the effect that the charge was not sustained, but, for imprudent conduct, the Court recommended that he ask for a located position. G. A. Smith was granted a supernumerary relation by his own request. W. McFarlane, T. Peep, J. F. Puffron, J. W. Whitney, C. D. Cook, and A. A. Hoskin, were granted supernumerary relations. Elder Meade, of the Fond du Lac District, was presented by said district with thirty-five dollars of our daddies, which he received with some very appropriate remarks. The Revs. Jessie Cole, E. L. Eaton, and H. Sewell addressed a very large audience this evening on the temperance question.

OFFICER RACE.

The Funeral Services---The Body Taken East.

No Arrest of the Murderer Yet Made--The Incarcerated.

Friedberg Wants to Get Out on a Habeas Corpus.

The funeral of the deceased Officer Race took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keeley Hall, on Keeley street, near his former residence, and where the body had been lying since Saturday night under the auspices of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, of which body he was an honored member. Sunday, and during the morning yesterday, the friends of the deceased sent in a large number of flowers, with which the coffin was appropriately decked. In the coffin was a policeman's club formed of tuberoses. On the coffin was a large star bearing the officer's number,—7,—the figure being artistically formed by weaving in blue flowers. A large wreath, with the initials "A. R.," rested on the foot of the coffin. Another large wreath and a star and other floral decorations were placed on a table by the side of the coffin, making a fine display. Prior to the services the friends of the deceased and the public were admitted to the hall to take a parting look at the remains, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Those present were Ass't-Supt. Dixon, with Capts. O'Donnell, of the First Precinct, Hood, of the Second Precinct, Gund, of the Fourth, Johnson of the Third; and Lieuts. Hayes and Bedell, of the First; and Callahan and Bell, of the Second Precincts, with fifty patrolmen as an escort, commanded by Drill-Master Bowder, Capt. O'Donnell, and Lieut. Hayes. Mr. M. F. Tuley, President of the Board of Aldermen, was also present.

The hall was filled, some 200 women and children being among the audience. The Rev. J. J. Tobias, of the Newsboys' Home, was the officiating clergyman, and the Bridgeport Methodist Church choir did the singing, led by O. E. Cole.

The funeral exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tobias, followed by singing by the choir and reading of the Scriptures. By special request of the friends of the deceased, Mr. Tobias sang the popular hymn, "Waiting and Watching for Me."

MR. TOBIAS

then delivered a short address, selecting for his text the lamentation of King David over the death of Abner:

Thy hands were not bound, nor thy feet put into fetters. As a man falleth before wicked men, so fallest thou.

Also the words from Isaiah:

Prepare a table, put a watch on the watch-tower, eat, drink. Arise, ye Princes, and anoint the shield, for thus hath the Lord said unto me: go get a watchman in the watch-tower and let him declare what he seeth.

He said the occasion was one of sorrow and interest. The comrades and friends of the deceased being present was proof of their sympathy with his sad fate. The scene impressed all hearts with the solemnity of the occasion. Whilst they sat there with sorrow in their hearts, they were reminded that all were human. Far back in ancient history he had read of an event not unlike this, recording the death of Abner, one of Saul's great Generals, at the hands of Joab. David mourned the loss of a great and good man, and exculpated himself and the nation for any responsibility therefor. The events recorded there produced, in the contemplative mind, a train of thought parallel to those aroused by the present events. There were two occasions in the history of cities and the history of nations when human life seemed to be estimated of little value, and these were in the beginning and in the first progress of them. In these early times men were too much given up to self-aggrandizement and selfishness, and to human passion. The bravest, and the best, and the noblest of men often perished in these early times; but, when God made up the roll of honor, those who had laid down their lives for the civilization and advancement of the world would occupy the highest places. This occasion suggested thoughtfulness on the part of our administrative and judicial authorities. Three things were essential to an efficient police force, and these were strength, vigilance, and skill. It was necessary that the police force of a great city like this should stand in public places, in strength of body and mind. They should eat and drink, and the table should be prepared for them. Public officials should be well paid, so that they might endure the storms and dangers incident to their calling, and that their families should be provided for. These peculiar times demanded vigilance and strength. This man had died like a hero, in the faithful discharge of his duty. He had not been influenced by any great emotion, but had met his fate calmly and soberly, without the incentive of a desire for fame and honor. He was a perfect specimen of an officer, and those who knew him admired and loved him. The sympathy of the entire city was with the police force in this bereavement, and public opinion would sustain them in the faithful discharge of their duty. He had died like a brave man, and his example was worthy of imitation. God was enthroned in the heart of the man who had died, and he had walked in His ways. He was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and often sang, "Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to Thy bosom fly."

There could be no mistake that at this moment God had given him a high place in His kingdom which was to come. Mr. Tobias then read the resolutions passed by the Police Association, and closed his brief remarks with a glowing eulogy of the character and conduct of the deceased.

After the singing of a hymn by the choir and the pronouncing of the benediction, the body was again exposed to the gaze of the friends and the public, after which it was escorted to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, near at hand, by the entire body of policemen present, and confided to the care of Sergt. Miller, who will convey it to the home of the mother, the nearest surviving relative, who lives at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Supt. Parsons, of the Michigan Southern, furnished transportation to Buffalo on that line of road for the Sergeant and the body, which is the limit of his jurisdiction.

The search for

OFFICER RACE'S MURDERER

has not let up, although there is a disposition to question the sagacity of the methods used to discover him. The arrested parties are still occupying their cells, and the city and suburbs are still being scoured for the purpose of getting what the police have evidently and confessedly not yet laid their hands on—the right man. Early yesterday morning a report was received at headquarters to the effect that two suspicious characters had been brought to a halt out at Turner Junction, and Detectives McGarigle and Le Bonta were sent out to discover who they were, and whether it was probable that they knew anything of, or had any connection with, the late robbery and murder. An opinion, shared in by some, that they were nothing more harmless than two escaped inmates of the Fiat Lunatic Asylum at No. 119 Dearborn street, was received with disfavor at headquarters, and the detectives were accordingly dispatched to the Junction to learn the exact truth, as only a detective can learn it. In the meantime the legal machinery for

GETTING THE PAWNBROKER OUT OF JAIL

was being cleaned, and oiled, and otherwise gotten in working order by Friedberg's guide, philosopher, and friend, Trude. It was all ready for operation shortly before 4 o'clock, when Trude, Graham, and Friedberg got together about the little table in the office at the Armory, and the Jew, who was clamoring for his liberty, was persuaded, after some characteristic shoulder-shrugging and painful higgling about retainers and things, to sign his name to a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It was taken to Judge McAllister, who looked it over, and granted the writ. Service was made on Supt. Seavey to produce the body of Lesser Friedberg before his Honor this morning at 9:30 o'clock, at which time there will be an official inquiry into the reasons for retaining the man in durance vile without any charge having been preferred against him. That he will be released on bail is more than probable, and in that case the man who must know who the thieves were will have been accorded his liberty, without having been persuaded, to use a mild term, to tell all he knows. The days of the inquisition, the thumb-screw, and the rack have long gone by, but just as effective schemes for getting people to disclose information could have been devised, and, in the opinion of many, should have been tested in this case to get the pawnbroker to squeal loud and long, and reveal the secret he holds.

The reporter had

ANOTHER TALK WITH FRIEDBERG

yesterday afternoon. Although, according to his own confession, he isn't a very religious sort of a Jew, he was observing the Day of Atonement, otherwise "Yom Kippur," by fasting and not by prayer. He said he had always kept the day sacred, and intimated that, while he wasn't much on the prayer business, he could fast about as long as any man when it came down to a matter of duty. As usual he told a different story this time regarding the facts previous to the murder. After about an hour's talk the reporter wormed out of him the statement that he had seen the man who came into his pawnshop that night, and who was one of the men that had the wagon. On all previous occasions he has stubbornly maintained that he didn't see him, that only his wife did, and that he might possibly identify him from a very meagre description furnished by his wife. Probably the thinness of that story makes him tell another one now. At any rate, as he narrated it to the reporter yesterday, he had been out of his shop during the early part of the evening, and on returning found a man there, whom he saw about a minute or so, and who then passed out. His wife was in the store, he says, and told him that the man who had just gone out had left certain goods there; that he had wanted to leave them and get something on them, but that she had told him to wait until Friedberg came in. Friedberg says he told her there was too much of the stuff, and that it must be crooked. Strange to say, he had no talk with the man, according to his story, and only saw him about a minute. The description he gives is so utterly vague and miserably meagre as to prohibit the idea of his ever being able to positively identify him should he ever see him again, although he believes he might be able to do so if he had the man before him. The explanation he gave, by way of accounting to the reporter for the strange omission of the man to talk to him or for him to talk to the man, was that the latter didn't know that he (Friedberg) was the pawnbroker. All of which, of course, is so thin as to be simply threadbare. The shooting, he added, took place perhaps three or four minutes after this mysteriously uncommunicative man had stepped out. This story, contrasted with the statements he has previously made, and in which he denied that he had seen either of the men at all, will show how fertile the fellow is in resources, and how much stock is to be taken in what he says. From a remark which he dropped to the effect that he'd like to get out, and that if he was at his store, where he would feel more calm, and that if he could then see this man, he thought he might identify him, it would appear to be his present purpose to make out that he saw the men that night for the first time, that he possesses the knowledge from that single and brief inspection that will enable him to identify the man, and that he is desirous of playing this alleged innocent knowledge for all it is worth to clear himself, and return to his lucrative business at the old stand.

THE COUNTRY SEARCH.

Thus far the police have simply been led wild-goose chases into the country after tramps and such like, who were supposed to correspond to the description of the murderers. Detectives Ryan and O'Neill followed up the dispatch sent by the conductor of an Evanston train, and found that the men whom he had put off the train were mere boys. Lieut. McGarigle and Detective La Bounty returned from Turner Junction only to report that the suspected persons who had been arrested there by a crowd of fifty or sixty villagers, armed with all sorts of weapons, were shoemakers footing it from South Bend to Rockford, and giving the names of James Martin, Harry Potter, and Chauncey Carpenter. Detective Bonfield had a wild-goose chase to Riverside, and other officers had similar chases. The policy of the administration to deal roughly with all sorts of crooked people, and the fact that all thieves found upon the streets were run in, has driven them under cover, and one might travel the streets all day and not see a burglar or sneak-thief outside of a number who are so well known that they do not need to hide. This has removed all chances for "squealing," and if the murderers are captured it will doubtless be by unremitting hard work, or a purely accidental arrest. There seems but little chance for a detective to work the case in the manner in which detective work is usually done.

That the parties wanted are the same as those whose names were published in Sunday's TRIBUNE is insured. The police have information to that effect, and were it otherwise the mere publication of the names would have caused the men to show up immediately at police headquarters if they were not guilty of at least complicity in the affair. The name of the person who did the shooting is not fixed. The gang formed by Denis and the "Sheeney," of Stein cloth-robbery notoriety, consisted of Bill Lane, James Driscoll, both of whom are now in jail, Phil Dunphy, John Lamb, alias "Sheeply," John Griffin, and "Skinny" Gilmore, until the latter jumped town. None of the above could be found in town since the murder, and this alone says they are guilty. Denis and Lamb served a term in the House of Correction together, were noticed to be fast friends, and were discharged from that institution upon the same day. The alliance was doubtless formed at that time. It has been currently reported that Lamb was under surveillance, if not arrest, but this has proven untrue. Denis is to be called in the Armory Court to-day upon a charge of vagrancy, but it is certain that he will not appear. However, his bondsman thinks he will reappear as soon as things become more settled, and is confident that he had no hand in the burglary or murder. When arrested last Wednesday the following cipher memorandum was found upon Denis, but no one has yet been able to decipher the whole of it:

B 101 v 3 1 x—
(50) 63 1 2 g—f 846
x c h 3 c 1 g 4 x—x
6 3 11 x 47—37 1 17 d.

Also the following memoranda: "207 E. Lake street; No. 129 West ——— ———; L. B. 307; and J. Weber," and also a process for preparing oxygen from chlorate of potash and black oxide of manganese, written out with the precision of a practical chemist.

Another witness has been found. He lives at the Woods House, and was only a few feet away from the officer when the shot was fired. While waiting for some friends to come up, he noted the lights in the pawnshop were turned down low, and saw a woman walking up and down the sidewalk apparently close on the lookout. It is thought he will be able to identify Mrs. Friedberg as this woman, which will go a great ways in proving complicity of the pawnbroker and his wife with the thieves. Other witnesses have also been found, and it now seems probable that, if the police succeed in catching the gang, it will be an easy matter to identify the right one. That they will be caught is more than probable, for all are well known, and accurate photographs and descriptions are in the hands of the police authorities.

The four persons locked up at Central Station on suspicion had no connection with the affair, and were yesterday removed to the Armory. Their names are John Harrington, William Kelley, John Connors, and James Sullivan.

The Armory police return profound thanks to the citizens living on the beat of the late Officer Ries for their token of regard for their late comrade, manifested in the floral decorations at his funeral yesterday; also to Mr. Jules Metzler, of No. 111 Randolph street, who contributed a magnificent floral star, bearing the initials of the deceased in variegated flowers.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 585 at 3:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 1059 West Lake street, owned by Robert Parks, and occupied by A. R. Fink. Damage, $100 to the barn and $300 to stock, the value of a team of horses and a quantity of hay. Also a barn in the rear of No. 1057, owned and occupied by Thompson Bros. Damage to barn and contents, $200. Also a barn in the rear of No. 9 Stanton avenue, owned and occupied by John Burns. Damage, $200. Also a two-story frame building in the rear of No. 1061 West Lake street, also owned by Robert Parks. Damage, $75. Cause and insurance unknown.

AT JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 7.—A fire at the Penitentiary early this morning destroyed about $6,000 worth of cooper stock, chiefly staves, belonging to J. H. Winterbotham & Sons. The stock, nearly $30,000 in all, was piled outside the walls, and the fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

HOSPITAL BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Sacramento County Hospital burned on Saturday night. Loss, $100,000. The inmates were saved without accident to any one. Insurance, $60,000 in the Occidental.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A fire on the upper-floor of Steck's piano factory to-night, damaged the stock $50,000, and building $10,000. Insurance $30,000.

STARCH.

LOOK!

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO STARCH
IN NEW WRAPPERS.

Bright and Handsome Shelf Goods,
And the very BEST STARCH manufactured.
Always uniform in quality.
Pleases Families and Laundry Women every time.

KINGSFORD'S
CORN STARCH,
FOR THE TABLE,
Is the Most Delicious of All Preparations
FOR
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

FROM THE
Hon. Thurlow Weed,
Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
Dear Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, [Signed] THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves.
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.
Liver Complaint, &c.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
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FROM THE
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Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies
Using them for Several Years.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
THURLOW WEED.
R. R. R.
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
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DIFFICULT BREATHING,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
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R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.
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FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
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One to Twenty Minutes.
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WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites
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DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
READ
"False and True."
Send letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

POLITICAL.

Notes from the Battle-Fields of To-Day in Ohio and Indiana.

Tremendous Activity, and Encouraging Prospects for the Republicans.

Further Examination at Detroit of the Marquette Book-Stealing Case.

Copies of Cipher Telegrams Sent to and from Gramercy Park.

Republican Gains at the Connecticut Town Elections Yesterday.

OHIO.

ENGLISH OUGHT TO BEAT CONVERSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7.—If the Hon. Lorenzo English, the Independent candidate for Congress, is not elected over Converse, the Democratic nominee, it cannot be charged to lukewarmness on the part of the Republicans and a large number of the Democrats, who have been working night and day for the past month in his interest. The men who put forth Mr. English as an Independent candidate for Congress are the leading business men of the city, of both parties, who called on Mr. English to allow the use of his name. It was found, after a canvass of the district, that a large number of Democrats were opposed to the nominee of the Convention on more grounds than one. They

BELIEVED HIM DISHONEST,

and that his professional as well as his political record was so tainted with corruption that the better element of the Democratic party would not vote for him under any circumstances. They also believed he bought his nomination. Mr. English finally accepted the nomination as an Independent candidate, which was indorsed by the Republican Convention. The leaders in the bitter fight made against Converse have been Democrats who have never before scratched a ticket. They comprise the ablest and best men of this city and district, men of large business interests, who believe that the fanatical policy of the Democratic party, if successful, will overturn the whole business of the country. English, the Independent candidate, is a Republican, though he has not been in active politics for several years. He is a believer in honest money.

CHRISTOPHER LEWIS,

another candidate, is Superintendent of the Columbus Rolling-Mill. His ability as a scholar and politician are far below the average, but he has a good gift of gab, and among the workingmen his influence is considerable, although on the wane. He is recognized as a blatherskite of the first water. Dr. J. H. Coulter is the candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Congress, making four candidates for Congress from as many parties, and all residing here. The contest lies between English and Converse, and present indications point to the election of the former, notwithstanding a Democratic majority of 2,000 has to be overcome. The reasons given are these: That the Catholic vote, which never failed the Democracy before, will abandon it in this contest in large numbers. It appears that, during the War,

GEN. ROSECRANS

was spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Converse opposed him in a speech, saying that Bishop Rosecrans, his brother, of this city, would be the real Governor, and the State would be turned over to the Church. Another reason which looks favorable to his election is that a large number of the bolting Democrats have large interests and employ a large number of men, while the Germans will scratch Converse on account of his Know-Nothing record.

THE STREETS

have been filled with business men to-day, who have given their time to aid in the success of the Independent candidate. It is believed at Republican headquarters that English will be elected, should there be a fair election. At Democratic headquarters it is thought that the Nationals will poll about 1,000 votes in this district, and that Converse will be elected by about 1,000 or 1,200. Of the State ticket little is heard in the din and tumult of the quadruplex Congressional contest. Both claim it. Should the advices at Republican headquarters in regard to the National vote prove correct, the State ticket will doubtless be elected by about 5,000 majority.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7.—A campaign of unusual personal bitterness closes to-night amid great excitement and highly-wrought feeling. Every nerve is being strained by the politicians all over the district to get in the last bit of effective work for their respective candidates. Hurd, who has been the principal speaker on his side, has delivered several speeches in the city, and makes a final one to-night in the Fifth Ward, the strongest Democratic section of the city. Gen. Steedman, the bolting Democrat, has been doing very effective work against Hurd, delivered a crushing speech in the Market space Saturday evening, and is to-night organizing the anti-Wood forces for to-morrow's conflict. Kahlo, the Nationalists' candidate, is not able to make speeches, but he relies on personal appeals to the laboring and Granger classes. He has covered the district with a cloud of active, noisy, and small-calibred orators. The Republicans have not been so active, but they have had in every precinct at least one speech by a speaker of ability. The press has been active and done excellent service. All the Republican papers came down squarely on the hard-money issue, and have fought it through on that line. In addition to this, the campaign has been mainly personal. Hurd has been accused, with apparently good reason, of being an agent of Jay Gould, of having received $25,000 from that railway magnate for campaign expenses, and of having boasted of it to many Democrats whom he thought it would influence to support him. His connection with a $35,000 job on the City Treasury has been dilated upon, and his suddenly Thurman-like flop on the currency question has been shown up. Kahlo, who is a shrewd, grasping, cold-blooded money-getter, has had these qualities, and Hurd's connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, advertised conspicuously. The Democrats and Nationals, on the other hand, have assailed Capt. Luckey's administration of a Township Treasury, and have tried to make much of a dismissal from the army for a disobedience of orders. There is nothing on which to base a prediction of the result to-morrow. Under ordinary circumstances, the district is about 600 Republican. Last year the Republican candidate for Governor received 11,102 votes, the Democrat 13,502, and the Greenback 4,378. It is believed that the Democrats will lose heavily in their two strongest counties, and this seems to point to the certainty of Hurd's defeat, who has never polled the strength of the party, and will not begin to do it this year. The question, then, is as to the direction this detached vote will take. A large portion of it will certainly go to Kahlo, but it will require the enormous accession of 8,000 votes to the Greenback vote of last year to elect him, and it does not seem possible that he can obtain anything like that number.

AS SEEN FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—The interest felt here to-night in to-morrow's election is intense. The Republicans are generally hopeful of carrying the State, and a majority of the Congressional Districts, but the situation is full of uncertainty. Those who have watched the canvass closely are the most unwilling to hazard a guess as to the result. The danger is that a large number of Nationals of Democratic antecedents will be at the last moment coaxed or whipped back into the old party lines, while Republicans who are committed to the movement will stick. That a heavy vote will be cast by the new party, there is no doubt. Democratic hopes are buoyed up by the majority of 22,000 which elected Gov. Bishop last year. There were reasons then, however, for apathy and dissatisfaction among the Republicans which this year do not exist. In the First and Second Districts, which comprise Cincinnati, the outlook for the Republicans is bright. Ex-Gov. Tom Young is almost certain to be elected over Goss, and Milton Sayler's friends are alarmed at the rapid strides made by Ben Butterworth. Sayler and the Democratic county candidates have been in frequent consultation to-day with Eph Holland, the notorious ballot-box stuffer, who engineered the frauds of 1876. A gang of Baltimore roughs has also arrived in the city. If more work of that kind is undertaken to-morrow, there will be business for the United States Court.

INDIANA.

UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—Never before in the history of politics has an election created so much interest as the present. The excitement over the Presidential campaign in 1876 did not approach it. The uncertainty thrown about the result by the National movement is largely responsible for this state of things. There is nothing new in the situation to report to-night further than that Hanna's supporters in this district are more confident of his election. At Democratic headquarters they claim eight Congressmen as one result of Tuesday's election,—Garvin in the First, Coffin in the Second, Bicknell in the Third, New in the Fourth, Myers in the Sixth, De La Matyr in the Seventh, Hostetter in the Eighth, and Colorick in the Twelfth.

ARREST FOR ELECTION FRAUD.

On the affidavit of Thomas McGovern, of Seymour, Jackson County, himself a Democrat, United States Commissioner Henry to-day issued warrants for the arrest of Henry Wrape and Charles D. Shauk, of North Vernon; Dr. Wiles, Democratic candidate for Representative from Jennings County, and Jacob Jolly, of Hardenburg; William Brashier and James Wilkerson, candidate for Treasurer, of Scipio; H. C. McGallister and William L. Ruddick, alias Lew Ruddick, of Redington; and James Hassey, of Greensville,—for attempting to procure opportunity for a number of persons not so entitled to vote for the Congressional candidate in that district. McGovern, in his affidavit, gives the details of the conspiracy concocted by these individuals, in which he took a part as a detective, and the depositions of a number of men in Jennings County.

THE DEFENDANTS,

as fast as arrested, will be permitted to give bail for their appearance Thursday morning, so as not to interfere with their voting to-morrow. These disclosures and arrests created considerable uneasiness at the Democratic State Central Committee rooms this afternoon. However, Col. Shaw, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said this action would result in giving the county to the Democrats, denouncing it as a vile outrage, and asserting that there was no foundation for it. Shauk played the martyr, refused to give bail, and was brought to this city on the midnight train.

LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Every indication gives token that to-morrow will witness one of the most exciting election contests ever witnessed in this county. For the past month meetings have been held almost nightly in every school district, and the still hunt has been actively engaged in by candidates and their backers. To-day the streets of our city presented a very lively appearance,—little gatherings here and there, all discussing the merits of different candidates. The Hon. G. L. Orth has just closed one of the best stump speeches he ever made to the largest audience collected to hear a speaker this campaign.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Nationals and the Democrats are both holding meetings here to-night, addressed by their respective candidates for Congress, John Studebaker and W. G. Colerick. The excitement is intense. Republicans are doubtful as to the result on the State ticket, but certain of carrying the Legislature and defeating Dan Voorhees. The Democrats claim the State ticket, but concede the Legislature to the Republicans.

THE LATEST GOBBLE.

BEING THE ONE PERPETRATED AT MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—The examination of Thomas Harland, the New York attorney who is charged with being accessory to the stealing of the books of the New York Mining Company from the court-room at Marquette during the legal investigation into Samuel J. Tilden's income returns, was resumed before United States Commissioner Davison this morning. The question of the authority of Maynard, the Marquette Notary, was again raised, but the Commissioner held that, both parties having appeared before Maynard and taken evidence, they had thereby recognized him as a Notary, that the books were in his possession as a Notary, and that this was sufficient for the purpose.

LISTEN TO THESE.

O. D. Sloat, telegraph operator, of Ishpeming, produced a copy of the following dispatch sent by Harland:

ISHPEMING, Sept. 24.—*To George W. Smith, 15 Gramercy Park, New York:* Incubation gone effectual. Athens unavailing incubation. Cededs sinking. THOMAS HARLAND.

Peter Bittel, telegraph operator at Marquette, took the stand and produced the following dispatches:

MARQUETTE, Sept. 21.—*To George W. Smith, 12 Wall street, New York:* Signify regret bedstead rhapsodical Ramsgate Cambridge stipulating pellicle scarify lamb Cededs haughtily Liverpool feign liquity horticultural veneer Palatinate arbitrarily bluster philanthropist internecine bluster attractively. THOMAS HARLAND.

Answer was received to this telegram, addressed to Thomas Harland, as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—*Thomas Harland, Marquette, Mich.:* Verger leisurely payment rhapsodical Ramsgate cededs stipulating pellicle buying scarified.

The day after the seizure of the books, Harland sent the following:

MARQUETTE, Sept. 24, 1878.—*To Lawrence McCloskey, Ishpeming:* We leave this evening. Put your book in your pocket. THOMAS HARLAND.

LAWRENCE M'CLOSKEY,

the person named in the last dispatch, was then placed on the stand and testified that he was Superintendent and Michigan Director of the New York Mine. He had in his pocket a key to the cipher dispatches. The witness was asked to produce this key, but this was objected to by the defendant, and the Commissioner would not require it to be done, holding that it was sufficient for the witness to interpret the cipher telegrams under oath. "P. Healy, my attorney," the witness continued, "drove the carriage which took the books away on the night of Sept. 23. When the carriage drove away, I was standing on the sidewalk. The books were taken to the New York Mine and delivered to my clerk. They are now at the New York Mine, in my custody as manager of that mine. I procured the carriage to be in attendance that night. It had been waiting about fifteen minutes before the books were brought out and put into the carriage. I had some conversation with Healy in Harland's presence before the books were taken about taking them. We had frequent conversations about it in Healy's office from Sept. 18 until the day they were taken away. We positively settled upon taking the books on Monday, the day they were taken. I cannot say that Harland was present at that time.

HE KNEW THAT THE BOOKS WERE TO BE TAKEN,

and, when they were taken, Healy was to advise me where to have the carriage driven around. There was no arrangement between Harland and myself as to what should be done with the books after they were seized. The telegram above given, which Harland sent to me the next morning after the seizure, did not relate to any one of the books seized. I cannot say whether Harland ever advised the seizure. We frequently talked the matter over. Harland was with me at Ishpeming on Sunday, and we talked over the matter of the seizure. It was fully decided on Monday to seize the books. I can't say whether Harland was present at the time we settled the plan of seizure that morning. Michael O'Leary, a former Constable at Negaunee, took the books out of Maynard's office. I arranged with O'Leary on Sunday to come down to Marquette from Negaunee and be deputized as a Special Constable, because we could not trust any man in Marquette

IN THIS DELICATE JOB.

O'Leary was not previously in my employ. I was not present when O'Leary was instructed as to what he was to do in seizing the books. I told Mr. Harland that I had brought O'Leary down from Negaunee. I do not know how Harland knew at what time the books were to be taken. My part of the business was to have the team around on time. After the carriage was brought around, I stood on the sidewalk until the books were brought down and put into the carriage. Healey was on the box with the reins in one hand and a whip in the other, ready to drive off the moment the man with the books got into the carriage. O'Leary did not bring the books down and put them into the carriage. I furnished two men named John Welch and John B. Welch, who were under Healey's instructions to protect him from the mob, which might attempt to rescue the books from him. John B. Welch got into the carriage at the same time Healey got on the box. John Welch was provided for the purpose of bringing the books down stairs. This was the arrangement made by Healey. O'Leary was not in Mr. Maynard's office until he went in to seize the books."

The witness was here requested to produce

THE KEY TO THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

He said this cipher was used between himself and the officers of his corporation in New York. Mr. Harland said he would go to State Prison and remain there for life rather than consent for a moment to such a proceeding as an unwarranted prying into private affairs.

The witness was again asked to produce the key and refused. He said that he had it with him in the Court-room in the morning, but had changed his coat and had left it behind at his hotel, but he would not in any case produce it unless compelled to. The Commissioner said that this was a very delicate question, and that he did not feel compelled to decide it. While he

DID NOT WISH TO INVADE PRIVATE RIGHTS,

he at the same time thought the Government had a right to the key for the purpose of verifying the interpretation. He saw no way out of his difficulty except in so ruling that the question could be raised before a competent tribunal. For this purpose he would direct the witness to produce the key, and the witness might refuse. This would bring the question for review before an authority competent to pass upon it. The witness was again directed by the Commissioner to produce the key, and declined to do so. An arrangement was then made by which Judge Baxter will give a hearing on the point at issue at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the examination thereupon adjourned.

COLFAX.

HIS SPEECH AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mr. Colfax addressed his old constituents here to-night, and an abstract of his points is as follows: Home from lecturing to vote with you to-morrow, I very cheerfully consented to speak to you here to-night, and without antagonistical partisanship to tell you, in a practical way, why I regard it both a pleasure and a duty to vote the Republican ticket. A Republican Greenbacker up to 400 millions for fifteen years before any National Greenback party was born, I claim a prior right to the title of Greenbacker, having assisted in vindicating and championing them until the greenback dollar in the laborer's pocket can buy as much as the best dollar to be found in any nation in the world, and those who sneered at it in its earlier days have been compelled, by public opinion, to eat their own words and to eulogize what they reviled.

Mr. Colfax, after his introduction, said there were

SIX POINTS

that seemed to him of vital importance to the people and the Republic, which he would thus condense:

I. Statute of limitations against any more War-claims on the Treasury. As has been said by another, "Millions for Southern charity, but not a dollar for Rebel claims."

II. Protection by the General Government against the wild-cat banks that, by breaking, used to rob laboring men annually of more millions than all the interest paid on bonds held by the Government for security of National-Bank note holders.

III. Maintenance of the national faith as the right arm of the national power, because through it national armies and navies are equipped in the hour of national peril.

IV. No legislation that will demonetize or drive out of circulation gold or silver,—now again, after so many years, in circulation amongst us as currency.

V. The largest possible paper circulation that can be maintained at equal purchasing power with coin, and convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

VI. Adequate protection for all citizens who owe allegiance to the nation, to the uttermost limits of the National Constitution and its amendments.

The statement of these six propositions is

THE BEST POSSIBLE ARGUMENT

for the maintenance of the Republican ascendency in Congress; and Mr. C. proceeded to illustrate them. He said, when the nation was spending a million dollars per day to save the country, to feed, pay, clothe, arm, and equip our brave soldiers, to build and buy war vessels, purchase cannon, rifles, powder, ball, wagons, grain, flour, meat, etc., we borrowed, *on our own proffer*, in every direction, except abroad, where foreign money markets were closed against us till after our triumph. That debt, these "bonds," are the cost of our national existence; and I turn with inexpressible loathing from the man whose chief argument is "bloated bondholder," etc. May God cause my tongue to cleave to the roof of my mouth if it ever echoes these revilings of the men and women who risked all they had at that crisis, by lending the nation, on the nation's own terms, what it so sorely needed. For that debt is just as sacred to me as if it had been money borrowed to save the precious life of a beloved father or mother.

Mr. C. incidentally referred to Macaulay's brilliant essay on Hampden, in which he contrasted the practical wisdom of Elizabeth and the great popularity it won for her, as compared with the unwisdom of her successors, James and Charles, whose defiance of the popular will cost them so dearly. Macaulay said the conduct of that remarkable Queen in one of those popular uprisings which policy may guide but cannot stop is an admirable study for politicians who live in unquiet times. When she saw a popular demand she yielded to it, not grudgingly nor tardily, but

PROMPTLY AND CORDIALLY.

Nor can any of you forget or deny that, when the will of the people so overwhelmingly demanded that the silver dollar which was legal-tender when our debt was incurred should be legal-tender again, two-thirds of a Republican Senate, twice over, indorsed that demand. When the public voice declared that we must have resumption without contraction, a Republican Senate enacted that the volume of greenbacks should not be contracted. And it is not the fault of the Republican Senate that their act to enlarge the legal-tender power of the greenback by receiving it for tariff duties is not now the law. But, on the other hand, we owe much, very much, of our excellent national credit now to the firmness of the Republican party, regardless of temporary popularity. We have had hard times, very hard times; but, throughout all these hard times, no injury has come to our national credit. When unpopular tax bills were necessary, we have passed them, and stood by them, too, when assailed, as they were so bitterly. When all kinds of plans have been presented by which some easier way was to be adopted than paying a dollar for every dollar we owed, the Republican party has

TURNED ITS BACK ON THEM.

And, thank God, the national honor has been preserved untarnished.

Debt is always hard to pay, whether by individuals, cities, States, or nations. But honest payment honors, while evasive, dishonest conduct disgraces the debtor. Let us not be shamed in this by France. No matter whether Republicans, or Orleanists, or Imperialists were in power, the Government debt is sacred, and the poorest, as well as the richest, invest in it without question or fears. And, whenever any seek to show us an easier way to pay our debt than dollar for dollar in real value, let us all reply, "Get thee behind me, tempter."

Mr. Colfax, after showing the fallacy of what is called "absolute money," said if all history was not a lie, honest money, safe money, specie-bottomed, was the corner-stone of business prosperity and confidence, while irredeemable paper money was the bane and the curse of the poor man who had nothing to sell but his labor. And he assured all before him that not one of all of them would regret voting as he should on the morrow, for the Republican ticket, on whose banner, all over the land, is inscribed, "National Faith and Honest Money."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

ESPECIALLY THOSE BELONGING TO THE AVERAGE VOTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Attorney-General Devens has sent the following letter to the United States Attorneys in Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1878.—*To Charles E. Mayer, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Montgomery, Ala.*—SIR: Information has been given me of certain outrages alleged to have been committed, and threatened to be committed, in the northern and middle districts of Alabama in connection with the approaching Congressional election. This information is of such character that I deem it proper to call your attention to the law of Congress intended to protect the freedom and purity of such elections in order that the proper steps may be taken to bring to justice those who offend against them, and to secure to all citizens, without distinction of party, while the election is pending their just rights. The statement of crimes against the election franchise is condensed in Chapter 7, Title 70, of the Revised Statutes, and your attention is especially called to Sec. 5,520, which enacts: 'If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully-qualified person as Elector for President or Vice-President, or as member of Congress of the United States, or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.'

"The enforcement of this provision is essential to the proper discussion of the merits of citizens who come forward as candidates for Congress. When, therefore, it is invaded by combinations or conspiracies, by force, intimidation, or threats, to prevent citizens from giving their support and advocacy to any lawfully qualified person as a member of the Congress of the United States, and sufficient evidence of this is brought to your attention, you will act energetically in bringing those entering into such conspiracies to justice by causing warrants to be issued against them by some firm and impartial United States Commissioner, and by having such parties brought promptly before him to be dealt with according to the law. Such warrants should be made returnable where you or your assistant can attend at the hearing.

"On account of the importance of the matter I deem it proper also to add that in such cases you should endeavor to select those whom you are satisfied are the leaders of such conspiracies rather than the mere followers. In no case will you permit any warrants to be wantonly or causelessly issued. The laws are to be executed firmly, but always fairly and impartially. You will show this letter to the Marshal if you should have occasion to place warrants in his hands relating to this subject. Very respectfully, CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney General."

WISCONSIN.

REGISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—The registration of voters in incorporated cities and villages will commence throughout the State to-morrow, Oct. 8. By a singular event, the registry will take place under one law and the election under another. The newly Revised Statutes of this State go into effect Nov. 1, and by their terms all existing laws will be then repealed. The registry will be made under the present Registration act, and the election will be held under the Revised Statutes. The difference is not great, nor so material as in any way to affect the qualification of voters or the method of conducting either the negotiation or election. Only voters in incorporated cities and villages are required to be registered, except in cases where the votes of the village and of the township in which it is located are received at one poll. The inspectors of registration precincts were appointed by the Mayors of cities and villages last month. There are three at each poll, and are required to be of opposite politics. Where 300 votes or less were polled at the last election the Board shall sit one day; where over that number of votes were polled they shall sit two days. They are not permitted to have clerks, except at the election, and must do their copying themselves. They are required to make up their lists from the poll-lists of the last election, and shall place on it the names of all other persons known to be voters, and they shall omit the names of persons who have died or removed from the election district. Two weeks afterward the inspectors shall meet again for a final correction of the registry lists, and, after correction, shall publish in a newspaper all the names added or omitted. Any person who will arrive at lawful age between the dates of registry and the election may have his name placed on the lists, but after the roll is finally corrected no names shall be placed upon it under any pretext whatever, and no votes shall be received of persons not registered, unless they become qualified voters in the precinct after the completion of the registry and before the day of election. In that case a vote may be sworn in on affidavit, as heretofore. Election-day will be the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, being this year Nov. 3.

SENATOR HOWE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 7.—Senator T. O. Howe this evening delivered a speech on the issues of the day. The money question occupied much of his attention. He was enthusiasticaly received. The audience was large and represented the best people of the city.

GENEVA LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Oct. 7.—At the Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Walworth County, held here on Saturday, Mr. E. B. Dewing, of Elkhorn, was nominated. The nominee has done a large amount of work for the party for many years, and is very acceptable to the people.

WHITEWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 7.—The first meeting of the political campaign was held here to-night by the Republicans. The Hon. C. G. Williams, member of Congress, made a brilliant and logical speech on the financial question to a large audience. The Republicans feel enthusiastic over the auspicious beginning of the campaign.

CONNECTICUT.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 7.—The result of the town elections in Eastern Connecticut is to leave the same parties in possession of the local Governments as last year. In this town the vote on Assessor last year was: Republican, 1,451; Democratic, 834; Greenback, 104. This year it is: Republican, 1,484; Democratic, 572; Greenback, 487. There is an insignificant Greenback vote outside of this town. Not one town in ten has a separate ticket, and not one-twentieth of the vote in such towns is for the Greenback candidates.

The remarkable feature of these elections is the development of the prohibitory sentiment. Norwich and New London, and nearly all the large villages east of the Connecticut River, voted "No license."

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Returns from the town elections are meagre, but, as far as reported, there are Republican gains. No Republican town yet heard from has changed its vote, which is due, probably, to the division of the Democrats by the Greenback diversion. In this city the Greenback vote is between 800 and 900, but the Democrats elect a majority of the town officers, though the candidate for First Selectman succeeds by less than fifty plurality, which is a loss, compared with last year, of nearly eighty.

A new law allows minority representation on the different Town Boards, so that there is less political importance to these elections than formerly. The principal interest has been in learning the strength of the Greenbackers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A GOOD DEAL OF OIL IN THE POLITICS OF THAT STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Col. Scott issued the following circular to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon:

I am advised by telegram to-day that application has been made by the Deputy-Attorney-General of the Commonwealth to the Supreme Court at Pittsburg for permission to file bills against various railroad companies, and among others the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, alleging in the bill against this Company a combination with the Standard Oil Company Pipe Lines and other railroad companies to control the entire business of producing, buying, selling, and transporting oil, and that, in carrying out this combination, it has made unlawful discriminations, etc. I desire to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in no possible combination in regard to producing, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in oil, and that it does not believe it has made unlawful discriminations at any time or under any circumstances, and upon a hearing of the case, if it ever comes to a hearing, it will make this very plain to any Court before whom it may be heard. If any shippers or producers of oil feel themselves aggrieved, the Courts are open at their individual instance for any redress that may be due them. The whole movement seems to rest on ex-parte testimony entirely, as this Company has never been given an opportunity to be heard on the subject. I am not, therefore, surprised at the Supreme Court hesitating, as shown by questions addressed by the Justices to the Deputy Attorney-General, about taking jurisdiction of the matter. I desire to repeat that all the charges or allegations to the effect that this Company, or any of its officers, are in any way, directly or indirectly, interested, either with the Standard Oil Company or any other party, in producing, buying, selling, or trafficking in any way in oil, are without foundation in fact. Why your Company should be assailed in this manner and at this time will perhaps be made plain to you at no distant day. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

WHAT PRESIDENT SCOTT MEANS

is that this is purely a political move to offset the most scandalous attempts of the Democracy to use the corporate property and courts of the State to political purposes. The Secretary of Internal Affairs, who is running for Congress in the First District of this city against Gen. Bingham, has been using his position for party objects, and has entered suits against companies in several counties, hoping thereby to secure the vote of the oil belt for the Democracy as the friend of producers against pipe lines and railroads. To offset this the Republicans have filed these bills, asking the Courts to take original jurisdiction and take the matter out of the campaign issues.

LOUISIANA.

THE NATIONALS PROSPERING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the First Louisiana District adjourned to-day with the indorsement of the National nominee, Mr. H. C. Castellanos. The National leaders are jubilant over the result. The district is composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth City Wards, and the parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard. The two parishes have hitherto been strongly Republican. The Republicans, too, have generally held the Third Ward. The remaining wards, heretofore strongly Democratic, gave the district at the last election to Gibson by a majority of 2,700. These wards, however, constitute the very home of the Creoles. This fact, and the Republican indorsement of their candidate, affords the basis of hope for the Nationals. The Creoles are presumed as particularly disaffected. Mr. Castellanos comes of the good old Spanish Creole stock, is pre-eminent as a criminal lawyer, and counted upon as popular among his peculiar people. The National leaders assume an immediate following of 4,000 votes. Granted the half of that number drawn from the ranks hitherto Democratic, with the support of the Republican voters, they are sure to elect their man.

MATTERS FOR ACKLEN

in his district are alike serious. Acklen gave over his peculiar case into the hands of his friends. The committee having it in charge consists of Albert Voorhees, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Penn; H. G. Hearsey, editor of the New Orleans *Democrat;* Duncan F. Kenner, President of the Louisiana Levee Company; J. R. A. Gauthreaux, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Registration and Elections; Judge Heard, and J. O'Rourke. The committee, as understood in political circles, after thoroughly investigating Acklen's case, have just recommended his withdrawal from the ticket. This complicates matters not a little in the district. The National nominee is Mr. Hebert, son of the ex-Governor of that name. The Republican leaders promise to give Hebert the Republican indorsement, as has just been done by Castellanos. Acklen's little unpleasantness may entail the loss of his district to the Democrats.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW IBERIA, Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District being unable to hold a convention have indorsed W. B. Merchant for Congress. He will make an active canvass of the district, and is considered a strong candidate.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Hon. M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, and Cash Whitney, of Virginia, Cass County, the distinguished temperance advocate, addressed a Democratic gathering at the Court-House to-night, in the interest of Congressman Springer and the State Democratic ticket.

DEKALB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEKALB, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Court-House at Sycamore was packed to-night with an intelligent class of persons from all over the country to listen to a joint discussion between Col. Sherwin and Parson Stoughton, candidates for Congress in the Fourth District on the Republican and Prohibition tickets. Mr. Sherwin opened the discussion with a speech of one hour, showing how the bonds and greenbacks had been issued, and how the honor and faith of the Government was pledged to pay the same in coin. He then showed the folly and danger of issuing an unlimited amount of unredeemable currency. Mr. Stoughton made a loud noise, avoiding all the principal points, and never once touching the prohibition question. His arguments were weak, and his main subject was one tirade of abuse of the Republican party. The parson evidently don't know just where he does stand, but his speech to-night strengthened the weak-kneed Republicans.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

AN OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Senator Plumb, who has recently arrived here from an extended tour through the West, thinks that a decisive victory to-morrow in Ohio by either of the regular parties will have a damaging effect upon the Greenback movement. If, however, the Greenbackers should poll a very large vote and the vote of either of the regular parties should to a corresponding degree be decreased, the Greenback men would take new hopes, and consider that they are the coming power.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

author of the elaborate plan for the payment of old slave-owners for their slaves, has come out in an elaborate plea for the Greenback heresy. Hunter finds it necessary to make money plenty in some way to carry out his scheme.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

THE CHICAGO RACES.

The great meeting over the track of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club will be begun this afternoon, and from present indications it cannot fail to be one of the most successful and interesting of the present season. All the facts in relation to the track, the entries in the different events, etc., have been given in these columns, so that a repetition of them is not necessary at this time. It may be said that everything is in readiness for the sport, and that the opening day of the meeting will probably be of as much interest as any, so that people need not fear any of the disappointments so common to first days of race meetings. The programme includes events for horses of the 2:40 and 2:20 classes. Fuller's Frank and Black Doc have been drawn in the former, and Lucille and Tom Keeler in the latter, so that the starters will be as follows:

2:40 RACE.

S. J. Morgan's br. s. Star Duroc.
Illick Bros.' gr. m. Golden Girl.
James Wilson's gr. m. Jennie C.
W. J. Cunniffe's g. Bashaw.
Frank Van Ness' br. s. Tokonsha.
J. H. Young's gr. g. John J. Cook.

2:20 RACE.

W. H. Wilson's ch. g. Mazo-Manie.
G. J. Fuller's b. s. Scott's Thomas.
T. C. Barden's b. g. John H.
J. F. Smith's b. g. Wolford's Z.
C. S. Green's blk. m. Dame Trot.
Frank Van Ness' b. s. Bonesetter.
Morrill Highie's b. g. Little Fred.

In the pool-selling at the Sherman House last night Bonesetter was a hot favorite in the 2:20 race, selling for $40; while John H. brought $27, and Little Fred $15. The others sold for from $5 to $10 each. In the 2:40 race there was not enough done to warrant anybody in forming conclusions, but Jennie C. was most in demand, Star Duroc being second choice.

The horses in the first race will be called at 1:30 o'clock sharp, and started at 1:45. The judges of the day will be Col. Abner Taylor, President S. K. Dow, and Mr. J. H. Sanders, of the *Live-Stock Journal.*

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—This is the opening day of the fall races over the Nashville Blood-Horse Association course. The weather is cloudy and track rather heavy with dust. The attendance is unusually good for the first day.

The first race was the ladies' stake for 2-year-old fillies, $500, $25 forfeit, with $300 added, the second filly to save stake; three-quarters of a mile dash. Out of fifteen nominations, ten fillies started. They all got away together and ran half a mile well bunched. Here Florence B. forged ahead, and, after a driving race, won by a length and a half, Arnold's Beatitude second, Mary Walton third. Time, 1:18. Marchioness, Arcadia, Minnie Payne, Long Girl, Peru, Bettie L., and Mamie Fields were unplaced.

Second race, Maxwell House stake, for 3-year-olds, $50 entrance, $25, forfeit, $400, and second horse to have $100. Mile heats. Seventeen entries. Only three started, viz: Bramble, Warfield, and Bergamot. Just before the start Warfield sold for $100, Bramble $80, Bergamot $40.

In the first heat there was a good start. Bergamot took the lead. At the quarter Warfield went up, and together they went to the three-quarter, Bramble a length behind. Here Bramble made a play for the lead. From here to the eighth pole the pace was terrific, when, having beaten his company off, Bramble came in winner by two lengths, Bergamot second, Warfield way off. The time, 1:43, is extraordinarily fast for this track.

In the second heat Bramble was considered to have a sure thing, and there was no pooling. At the start Warfield took the lead; at the quarter he was leading by four lengths, in front of Bergamot, who was two lengths in front of Bramble. At the half, Bergamot moved up to Warfield, Bramble at his flanks. At the three-quarters they were bunched. Here Bergamot gave up. A rattling race ensued between the leaders, Bramble beating Warfield under the string by a short neck. Time, 1:45.

Third race, Association purse, $150, all ages, dash one mile and a quarter. Edinburg, Waterwitch, Cammie F., Charley Howard, Bonnie Itasca, Essilan, and Sallie Polk started. Cammie F. sold favorite over the field at about even figures.

The race was won by Essilah, Edinburg second, Charley Howard third. Time, 2:12¼.

O'LEARY.

HE IS SICK OF AMERICAN WALKUEREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—O'Leary says Hughes is a humbug, and thinks it was wrong of Sir John Astley to compel him to compete with such a man. He further says he will pay no attention to the challenge of Ennis, Harriman, and Guyon, because they only want to put up a small stake and make money off his reputation. The walker who takes the champion belt from him will have to cover 560 miles, for O'Leary claims he can walk that, and is ready to wager $1,000 against $2,000 upon it. He will wager $5,000 even that he can walk 540¼ miles in 144 hours. O'Leary sails for England the 15th to arrange a match with Vaughan.

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—It is understood that an effort is to be made to rearrange the fixed charges to be paid the Panama Railroad Company by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is claimed that in addition to the $75,000 agreed to be paid each month by the Steamship Company, the lighterage and other extra charges in September increased the total indebtedness to the Panama Company for that month to over $100,000. To settle this matter the Pacific Mail Executive Committee propose that a special committee from each Company be appointed.

COLD WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—Gov. Cullom to-day pardoned Peter Godfreidson, who was sentenced to jail for 120 days at the March, 1877, term of the Champaign Circuit Court, and fined $350 for a violation of the Dram-shop act. Upon appeal to a higher court the decision was affirmed. The pardon is now issued on the petition of numerous citizens, representing that the prisoner has served most of his time and paid his fine.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The steamships Arragon, Othello, and California from New York, Quebec from Quebec, and City of Bristol from Philadelphia have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamship Montana from Liverpool.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

MUSICAL.

A SELECT STOCK OF NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, to rent, or for sale on installments, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS TO rent or for sale; instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner. For bargains in our line, call at GOOLD'S, 248 State-st., manufacturer of first-class upright pianos.

BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OR ORGAN HEAR the wonderful Lyon & Healy upright piano. It has taken the first premium wherever exhibited. Prices so low that none who desire a first-class piano need be without one. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PIANOS. These renowned pianos, recommended and used by the greatest artists in the old and new world, pronounced by musical critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of pianoforte making, can be found only at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SACHEL, WHICH CAN BE HAD BY calling at JIMMY WOOD'S, 86 Washington-st., and paying charges.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH, ON THE WEST Side, a gold and coral ear-drop. A liberal reward paid if returned to 82 Dearborn-st., in the basement.

LOST—BETWEEN SHELDON AND ANN-STS., ON Fulton or Madison, a coral ear-ring. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by applying at 467 Fulton-st.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN HOOLEY'S and State-st., or on Indiana-st. car to Lincoln-st., a Japanese feather fan. Reward for return to J. HARVEY, care of Western News Company.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEman in an established and very pleasant office business; capital expected $1,000. No triflers. F 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD OFFICE MAN, WITH capital, in grain commission business, well established. Excellent opportunity. Address F 6, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—HUNTER'S Perfection Rotary Flour and Meal Sifter; has lump breaker; only sifter in U. S. be taken in four parts to clean. Call or send stamp for terms, 65 cents (retail price) for sample. 174 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE-EIGHTH PEERLESS PRINTING-press and a 32-inch paper-cutter (both good as new) at second-hand price. Address D 18, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—151 ACRES ON MADISON-st. in Ridgeland, three miles west of city limits. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWENTY LOTS ON Sixty-third and Englewood-av., near Wallace. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO LUMBERMEN—THE WESTERN North Carolina Land Company offers 130,000 acres of heavily-timbered woodland in Western North Carolina, located as follows, viz.: 42,300 acres white pine timber, on and near John's River in Caldwell County; 24,000 acres hard wood, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, etc., in Mitchell County; 24,000 acres in Yancey County; and 40,000 acres do in McDowell County. These lands are offered to purchasers at low rates and on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. For further information address JOHN K. RALSTON, Secretary, Room 1, 32 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—WE HAVE A client who desires to purchase for cash a desirable income-paying estate in Chicago; improved preferred. Call, or address with particulars, TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS a lot 25, 30, or 60 feet front, situated between Ashland and Western-avs., and Jackson-st. and Park-av. Address immediately J. WILLIAMS, 189 Park-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, 659 Adams-st. Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—TWO-STORY brick house 23 Grenshaw-st. $5 per month—four large rooms 453 Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND basement house near Union Park by a small family to gentleman and wife; rent taken in board; best references given and required. Address F 17, Tribune.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, COZILY FURnished and nicely kept, with gas and furnace. Southwest corner Carpenter and West Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 48 WARREN-AV., NINE rooms with stable. Cheap to good tenant. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front on West Monroe-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $45. E. W. WESTFALL, 147 LaSalle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—41 OAK-AV., COTTAGE Grove—A well-built, twenty-five feet front ten-room modern-built house, in good repair, two bath rooms, sub-cellar, and furnace; owner would rent a part or whole of house or board for rent.

TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON Thirty-third-st., near Wabash; $30 per month. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—First-class Vermont marble front dwelling, 25 University-place, near steam and street-cars; 11 rooms, every convenience, steam-heated, large grounds; if wished, would retain rooms, reducing rent. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 176 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—343 BURLING-ST., NEAR BELDEN-av., a very desirable 2-story and basement house, with all modern conveniences, furnace and gas fixtures; large yard, stable, and summer-house. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE
A house at Norwood Park rent free until spring.
Four rooms near Western-av. and Jackson-st., suitable for light housekeeping.
A good ten-room house near Forty-third Street Station, cheap.
Flats on State-st., near Twelfth, from $12 to $22 per month.
TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE (FURNISHED) FOR THE winter, at Hinsdale, at moderate price; board taken in payment if desired. Address or call on I. NOTTINGHAM, Hinsdale.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT 822 WABASH-AV., A NICELY-FURnished front alcove; gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; $15.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICEly furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, AT NO. 245 West Madison-st., with improvements for housekeeping; rent low. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM: $5 PER MONTH: IN A high basement. 153 Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—A house of 7 or 8 rooms convenient to cars. Must be cheap. Pay prompt. Address B, 325 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR light housekeeping. West Side preferred. Address F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE; GOOD neighborhood; South Side, with carpets preferred. Give full particulars and price. E 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THOSE HAVING ROOMS to rent and those desiring to rent the same call on or address MEYER, JOHNSON & CO., General Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, near business centre; South Side preferred. Address F 3, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, day-board.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS SPLENdid location, rooms, with board, everything first-class in the truest sense of the term, and prices reasonable for the accommodations furnished.

445 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6, $7, $8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Best single rooms and board $5 to $7 a week; transients $1 to $1.50 day; restaurant tickets (21 meals) $4.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE FOR TWO LADIES, with parlor and one or two bedrooms attached; must be north of Indiana and east of Clark-sts., or on Lasalle north of Chicago-av. Address, with terms and full particulars, E 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a first-class boarding place near business centre; must have early breakfast. Address, giving terms and location, F 8, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 3, over Boston Clothing Store. Old gold and silver bought.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CITY SCRIP WANTED—WILL PAY HIGHEST price. E. W. WESTFALL, 147 LaSalle-st.

I WILL LOAN MONEY TO A 1 PARTIES ON FURniture, pianos, and other personal property without removal. Address A B C, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval, pianos, and good collaterals, in amounts to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS to suit at reasonable rates. Apply to E. S. DREYER & CO., loan brokers, 98 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture without removal, pianos, diamonds, etc.; also small sums on real estate. Room 3, 118 Randolph.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. E. W. WESTFALL, 147 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH COMMERCIAL STANDing, with $1,000, can obtain the general agency of a large New York company by calling on SANBORN, Room 218 Palmer House, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF $100 TO $500 to investigate a business that will pay the investment every month. Call to-day at Room 2 Sands House.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, BLANK-BOOK, AND newspaper store; splendid stand, clean stock, good fixtures; $700 cash. Address F 13, Tribune office.

STATIONERY AND BOOK TRADE—WILL NOTICE that an enterprising, wide awake, and intelligent young man, familiar with the trade, is wanted to take charge of, and engage in, the manufacture and sale of staple goods in the stationery line; must furnish $1,000 to $2,000 cash capital (as a guarantee of good faith); must be of good character and habits; no attention will be paid to any communication unless accompanied by first-class references; such a young man, willing to work in earnest, will find an excellent opening. Address, for two weeks, Z 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LUNCH-BAR IN A FIRST-CLASS sample-room; first-class location, at 43 River, near South Water-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH CASH AND business surroundings, to assist me to organize a company on an article of immense value. F 7, Tribune.

WANTED—$5,000 OR MORE TO ENGAGE IN THE manufacture of an article for sending third-class mail matter; approved by the United States Government. Address E 1, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANNA AND MARY Todt. Please send their address to their father, GEO. HEINRICH TODT, Oak Park, Cook County, Ill., before Oct. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROCERS—I WANT some one to assist me in business, and take life-insurance policies for $4,000 and lien on stock as 30-day security; references A 1. Address F 18, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS, good penman, and knowledge of books, for general office work. F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN; NO others need apply; a rare chance. Call from 9:30 to 11 a. m. at No. 17 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—TAILORS—COAT-MAKERS, PANT-makers, and good busheling men. The Tailor and Cutter JOHN, Throop and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FEW CUSTOM TAILORS, IMMEDIately. O. PETERSON, 917 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS CAN HAVE steady work at 879 Cottage Grove-av. N. LINDSTROM.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-CUTTER AT BEIFELD'S, 240 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa; wages $1.25 per day; free fare; work last through the winter; 25 saw-mill and 15 farm-hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa; 100 for Minnesota and Wisconsin; 25 saw-mill men; 10 farm hands; fare free; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING EMployment to know they can make $10 to $30 per week selling Freedley's "Common Sense in Business." Just suited to these times and for agents' sales. Write for circulars. S. F. JUNKIN & CO., 47 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS: EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to travel. State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us, SLOAN & CO., 306 George-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 OR 17 TO DIRECT and fold circulars, etc. Must write a good hand. References required. Salary $5 per week. Address BUREAU, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR ADVERTISEments among manufacturers and wholesale men, for a specialty, at which the right kind of man can make a good income, and have an exclusive agency in Chicago, with a liberal commission. Must have good address and recommendations. Address SPECIALTY, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OFFICE-BOY, WELL recommended as to character; wages $3 per week. Address F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES. WE have the largest variety and make low prices. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN FOR CITY CANvasser; one having some acquaintance with jewelry and drug trade. Address F 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART YOUTH AS COLLECTOR AND to make himself useful; $4 per week. F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART YOUTH USED TO CLOTHING business; must write well. Reference. NICOLL, the Tailor, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN EVERY STATE IN the Union to sell our goods by sample; $100 per month and expenses paid. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 93 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—10 LIVE SALESMEN IN THE CITY to sell electric burners; $5 to $10 a day sure; just out; now is the time to reap the harvest. C. M. LINNINGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENEral housework; small family; convenient house. Apply to-day at 751 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO IS A good cook and laundress, to do general housework. References required. 429 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family in Evanston. None need apply unless thoroughly competent and orderly. Inquire at 73 Dearborn-st., city.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, HONest girl to do general housework in a small family; good wages to right party; pay prompt. Apply at 164 Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st. Take Indiana-av. cars.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK FOR A HOTEL IN the country. Apply at 237 Fifth-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, with reference, at 204 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call for two days at 1018 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ELDERLY woman preferred. Call at 517 State-st., third floor. No washing.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRL TO RUN SINGER MACHINE; one used to making boys' clothes, coats, pants, etc. Wages $3. Apply 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES—2 FOR PANTS, 1 for vests, 3 first-class girls for cloaks, jackets, and ladies' wear. At 436 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, CUTter, and fitter, at 513 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL; must have good reference. Inquire to-day in store 109 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. 778 West Monroe-st., near Robey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM Boston who can furnish A 1 Chicago reference desires a position as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk. Address Box 601 Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, as drug-clerk; two years' experience; no objection to a situation in a dry-goods store. Address F 9, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER BY A reliable man, English, married; thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, as flower garden, green-house, hot and cold graperies; he is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference of long standing. Address J. OSMOND, Lake Forest, Ill. E. Buckingham, 973 Prairie-av., for reference.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses; can milk, and is reliable driver; best of reference. Address F 21, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WITH 20 YEARS' experience as collector and salesman wants to travel on salary with his own team and buggy; Kansas or Minnesota preferred. Address, for 3 days, F 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN BY A reliable man, with good references, who has unfortunately met with an accident which prevents his doing heavy work temporarily. Apply at 38 West Erie-st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a private family; can give references. Please call at 879 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small family; city or country; reference given. 30 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTAble girl, in a plain private family. Call at 70 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second-work and help sewing if necessary. Please call for T C at 54 Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK in small private family; seven years in the last place. Call for two days at 11 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK. Best of city references given. Call at 105 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SERVANT girl in a private family. Reference if required. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 69 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or general housework by a good girl with good references. Call for two days at 450 Twenty-sixth-st., corner Butler.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant. Call at 61 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CANadian girl as cook in first-class private family; city references. Call at 374 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR second work and sewing, or the care of children. Apply at 1308 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress, or to do general work; best references given. 708 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second-work. Address 238 Calumet-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LAUNdress to go out washing and ironing or take home. Call or address 1106 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WASHER AND ironer to work by the day. 35 Ray-st., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF work in private family, by a girl; stranger in the city; is strong and willing to work. Call at 11 Sholto-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING THE NATIVE GERman accent will teach a few pupils at their residences. Terms, twenty-four lessons for $6. Address D 15, Tribune office.

A LADY MUSIC TEACHER OF TWELVE YEARS' experience would like board in payment for piano lessons; will furnish piano if necessary. Please address F 19, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call on or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT J. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE 280 ACRES OF RICH PRAIRIE LAND IN Iowa I want to exchange for horses and buggies to go to Kansas. Address, for 3 days, F 15, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Iowa land and $10,000 cash for good business property in Chicago. Address G. DEFISH, 17 Carl-st., city.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE PAIR LARGE, STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSES, full tails, perfectly sound, and kind. Call at stable rear 274 Thirty-first-st., before 12 a. m.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed; advances made, 10 pc year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—2 SECOND-HAND COUNTER SHOW-cases, all metal frames, plain glass, 8 to 10 feet long. Address L., S. & Co., Tribune office, stating price, etc.

The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Richelieu."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Dominick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Sing."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Exposition.
Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—There will be a meeting of the Pythian Drill Corps at Judge Gary's Court-room, City Hall, at 8 p.m. sharp, Oct. 9. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will come before the meeting.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅞.

Roumania, through her legislative chambers, has concluded to accept the inevitable, the Bessarabian pill included, and informs the Powers that she bows to the will of Europe as expressed in the Treaty of Berlin.

An English Cabinet Council has decided to allow the Indian Government to run the Afghanistan campaign, this being the most economical method; besides, it is calculated that such a course will be less likely to bring about complications with Russia, and deprive the affair of the significance which it would otherwise assume.

The town elections in Connecticut yesterday developed the significant fact that in that State at least the Republicans are not only holding their own as against the Fiat craze, but have received accessions of strength. The vote shows a uniform Republican gain in nearly all parts of the State, and it also shows that the Fiatists are likely to cut no appreciable figure in the coming State and Congressional elections.

Notes received from the scenes of the important contests to be determined to-day in Ohio and Indiana unite in reporting a degree of activity and interest equaling that which prevails in connection with Presidential elections, and far surpassing the ordinary state of things in State and Congressional campaigns. Everywhere the Republicans are alert and active, and all signs point to the polling of an unusually heavy vote. So far as can be judged from a survey of the field on the day before the battle, the outlook is most encouraging for honest money.

Italy desires to have a hand in the settlement of the Greek question, and has so informed the authorities at Athens, likewise the several treaty Powers. Her proposition does not appear to have met with much success in either direction, the Greek Government politely declining to entertain it, and the English Foreign Office intimating that the movement now being made with a view to improve the financial condition of Greece is simply one of courtesy, and is not to be considered as an attempt on the part of any one of the Powers to obtain an influence to the exclusion of any other.

The revenue troubles in the remote regions of Tennessee have broken out afresh, and it is evident that a material strengthening of the Government forces will be necessary to convince the illicit distillers of the folly of their attempt to resist by violence the collection of the tax on whisky. A desperate battle was fought last Friday in Overton County between the distillers and the Deputy-Collector's *posse*, the former having organized in force and with such equipments of firearms as they could procure for the purpose of repelling the invasion of a distillery which had undertaken to make untaxed whisky. The engagement was not especially decisive in its result, further than to demonstrate the necessity for so augmenting the force at the disposal of the revenue officers that the question of Federal supremacy may be settled at once and decisively.

Attorney-General DEVENS, having become convinced that Republicans in the South are somewhat restricted in the expression of political opinion, the preventives thereof assuming the shape of shot-guns and other emblems of Southern civilization, sends to the District Attorneys in those regions copious extracts from the Revised Statutes in which the rights of man, especially those of the average elector, are fully set forth. It is to be hoped that the reading portion of the people in that section will inform the unreading mobs whose chief business it is to crush out free thought and free speech that the principles involved in the aforesaid extracts are in their nature fundamental and necessary to the successful working of a Republican Government, and that for the remainder of the present campaign words will be substituted for bludgeons, and civilized usage take the place of mob violence.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE opened the campaign in Chicago at the Tabernacle last evening by a sterling speech to an audience of between 6,000 and 8,000 people. His main topic was finance, which, he said, was now uppermost in the minds of the people, and would remain so until settled, and settled right. His argument showing the absurdity of the "fiat"-money scheme, and his apt illustrations, carried away the audience, and closed the mouths of several Fiatists who interrupted him with questions. He talked also about the National Banking system, and discussed the proposition to tax the Government bonds, proving that the former is the best the country has ever had, and that the latter would impair the credit of the Government, and was impracticable anyhow. The whole speech is so full of good solid meat that it should be read by every one in the State.

The statement of the county finances submitted yesterday by the Finance Committee of the County Board only goes to prove what has been repeatedly asserted and demonstrated by THE TRIBUNE, viz.: that the ringsters in the control of the Board have swamped the Treasury with their corruption and extravagant favoritism. It shows that the shameless voting of "extras" to HARMS, SEXTON, and WALKER has more than exhausted the fund available for Court-House construction purposes, the fund having been overdrawn nearly $200,000, and that the work of construction cannot be carried forward by means of direct taxation, but must be done, if at all, through the permission of the taxpayers of the issue and sale of more bonds. The taxpayers have once refused to vote *carte blanche* to the profligate Ring, and they will continue to refuse so long as there is danger of the perpetuation of the Ring by the renomination and re-election of its members. The Court-House must wait until there is a reasonable prospect that rascality will be placed in the minority in the County Government.

In an ordinance submitted to the Common Council last evening it is proposed to take a lesson from the recent lamentable murder of Policeman RACE, and to frame some legislation that shall reach and effectually control the pawnbroking business in this city. Heretofore the pawnbrokers have crrried on their operations with singular immunity from interference by the authorities, with the result of aiding, encouraging, and abetting crime upon a scale of disgraceful magnitude. While it would be unjust to assert that pawnbrokers as a class are the natural allies of thieves and burglars, it is nevertheless true that the disposition of stolen goods has been made safe and easy by the absence of stringent regulation and surveillance of the pawnshops. The ordinance introduced last evening is a step in the right direction, and the Council should lose no time in giving the subject careful consideration. The murder of Policeman RACE is simply a reminder of a duty long neglected by our local legislators. It must be neglected no longer. The blood of a brave and skillful officer lies in no small measure at the door of the Common Council. There is little fear of undue severity. The honest pawnbrokers will cheerfully submit to regulations calculated to suppress crime; the dishonest pawnbrokers must be treated as thieves and driven out of the business.

THE PARTY OF DISHONESTY.

Never till now in the history of this country has there been an effort to found a great national party upon an appeal to any dishonest sentiment among the people. There have been factions and cliques with dishonest purposes that have succeeded for a time in deceiving certain communities. Dishonest men have succeeded in carrying local majorities with them by personal magnetism, or by intrigues, or by holding out promises of advantages to certain classes that were in the majority for the time being. Sectional and class interests have been used to further political designs that were unworthy. Measures have been carried under false pretenses that should have been condemned. Individual States have in rare instances had a majority of inhabitants willing to vote for repudiation, in part or in whole, of debts alleged to have been fraudulently contracted. But there has never before been an attempt to organize a national party upon an open and avowed scheme of swindling; this scandalous spectacle was left for the so-called National party of our day.

The movement we refer to is not local nor sectional; it is not the faction of any existing party; it does not appeal to any well-defined class. Its ambition is to seize the Government and the National Congress. It has built up a separate and independent organization. It has a candidate for Congress in nearly every district in the United States. It hopes to elect the Governor of one of the oldest and most important States in the Union. It has accepted Democrats only when Democrats have practically forsworn the old party and joined the new party. It has introduced an activity into politics that the country has not witnessed since ante-Slavery times. It is canvassing every city, village, and hamlet of the country with more energy than either of the old parties. It reaches out for farmers, mechanics, merchants, and professional men. It threatens the annihilation of the Democratic party, and bids defiance to the Republican party. It is bold, aggressive, and vaulting. And Dishonesty is the single issue it urges as a reason for existence and a bid for popular support.

We do not misrepresent the aim of the new party movement. We merely state plainly and literally what every enthusiastic and designing member of the new party will admit in terms of his own. "We want *fiat* or absolute money," is the demand of the new party. That demand is dishonest. It involves the repudiation of the public debt, and is intended to give every individual debtor the opportunity and legal sanction of swindling his creditors. Prof. DAVID SWING, in his recent sermon on the "Following of Christ," said: "It is not to be conceived that a Christ-man will ever see any arithmetic that can transform ten cents into a dollar or that reveals a moral which can take from a neighbor and never pay back." That is a proposition in ethics which will not be disputed; the converse is not only un-Christlike, but dishonest. Yet the National party to-day asks a majority of the American people to vote with it in order to adopt a legal arithmetic which will compute a paper *fiat* as a dollar, and enable men to withhold what they have taken from their neighbors.

It scarcely needs any argument to demonstrate the dishonesty of the new party movement, since it is all but confessed by the people who are supporting it. The new party designs to print a certain legend on a piece of paper, and force all creditors, public and private, to accept such piece of paper in full discharge of their claims. This piece of paper is not to be a promise to pay, it is not to be redeemable at some future time, it will not even purport to represent a thing of value,—it is to be "absolute money," in the language of party platforms, and full, lawful tender for all debts, whether owed by the Government or by private individuals. Is not that a confession of dishonesty? There is not a word of law, not a suggestion of morals, not a trace of precedent, that warrants such a wholesale swindle. The men who came to the relief of the Government in the time of its necessities, advanced it money necessary to protect and defend its integrity, and ran all the risk of a failure of the cause in which they trusted,—these men are to be paid off in "absolute money," irredeemable and worthless pieces of paper. The men who have been inspired with confidence in the honesty of the American people, and who have bought the Government bonds at a full consideration from the original purchasers, out of whose hands they have largely passed away,—these men are to be forced to take rags for their dues. The net saving in interest—for the interest will be *nil* when the Government can print absolute money with which to pay it—will amount to about the taxes on whisky and tobacco, and these taxes may then be repealed. The American people can then boast of the magnificent achievement of having repudiated their obligations and dishonored their country for all time, in order to furnish loafers and bummers with cheaper tobacco and whisky!

But it is not merely national dishonesty which the new party holds out to the American people as a bait for votes. There is a deeper and more far-reaching design than this. The scheme of absolute money will likewise enable every individual debtor to swindle everybody he owes out of every dollar he owes. Farmers in debt are told that they may sell a few bushels of grain for a few thousand of the *fiat* dollars, and therewith "pay" what they owe. Of course, after that they will have sense enough to refuse to part with any of their produce except for money of real value. So the National party say to all other people in debt: "Vote with us and help us to put into power the demagogues who are willing to do our bidding, and the Government debt and all your own debts shall be canceled and discharged by *fiat*; then you can start over on your own account, and refuse to receive anything but real money in exchange for your property or your services." The scheme is precisely the same as if the repudiation of public and private debts were declared by act of Congress, and every man who votes with the National party votes directly, and most of them knowingly and intentionally, for just that purpose.

Can so bold and infamous a proposition ever prevail in this country? Can a majority of self-respecting people ever sanction it? Can honest men so stifle their consciences as to vote for it? Can there be a majority of men in a nation like ours who are not only dishonest, but are willing to make a public confession of their shame while still persisting in it? What man who votes for such a scheme will dare sit in the jury-box and condemn a poor wretch who steals a coat or a rasher of bacon? What guarantee will there be left for sanctity or protection of property? Isn't it a craze which will expend itself before a majority of the American people, or anything like a majority, can be blinded and led into a scheme that would be a perpetual disgrace and ruin?

THE YELLOW FEVER.

There is nothing more pitiable, more pathetic, more disheartening, or more terrible than the daily narratives of the spread of yellow fever in the South. We know the limits of a great catastrophe almost at once. We know, when night descends upon the battlefield, the whole list of the dead and wounded. In great convulsions of Nature, we can definitely measure the limits of destruction. Hitherto in the history of epidemics it has been possible to fix metes and bounds, and to say with some degree of positiveness what localities would be spared and what would suffer. There is an element of certainty in these horrors; in the present yellow-fever epidemic there is no element of certainty except its wide-spread and sudden fatality.

From the very day that the yellow plague crossed the Gulf of Mexico in the ill-fated Italian bark and was landed in New Orleans, it commenced to spread with inconceivable rapidity. It is not yet three months ago that a brief dispatch announced a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, and now the wires of the whole country are burdened with plague-dispatches; then a line or two told the story, now it takes several columns in each morning's issue of the daily press to bring the saddening tidings of disease and death; then an operator could send the news in a minute, now the telegraph companies cannot supply men fast enough to gather and send the news. In hardly longer time than it took the Italian vessel to bring the seeds of death from Havana to New Orleans it had not only obtained lodgment in that city, but had commenced its rapid march up the Valley of the Mississippi, assisted by the malaria of its swamps and bayous, and now it has clutched all of Louisiana and Mississippi, a part of Western Alabama, Eastern Texas, and the western portions of Tennessee and Kentucky, has followed the Ohio River to Louisville, skirted along Southern Tennessee into the otherwise healthy mountain regions of Northern Georgia, and sent isolated cases even into the Northern cities. The region now lying in the shadow of death embraces an area 500 miles in length and 150 in breadth, east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, the west bank of the Mississippi through Arkansas and Missouri having been spared, though it is equally as swampy as the other.

Hitherto the yellow fever has been confined to certain localities, usually to cities, and even to certain parts of cities, which have not observed sanitary precautions. This time it is omnivorous. It searches out every one. It spreads through rural villages, visits farms and plantations, and clutches even isolated families living miles away from inhabited centres. Like a fire sweeping over the prairies, it spares nothing. Like the tide rising over the lowlands, it fills not only the rivers, but every little ditch and gully. The very winds of Heaven seem to be full of its germs, and blow them, as they blow the winter's flakes, into every crack and crevice. It strikes one man down in the crowded city streets; it attacks another at work on his farm; it searches out and grapples with another so far away from his kind that he has not heard the monster is abroad in the land. It makes no discriminations in its terrible march of destruction. "With equal hand" it knocks at the door of the hovel and at the portals of the mansion. It has swept away poor families and rich families. It has ravaged the uncleanly quarter of a city one day and the cleanly quarter the next. It has been as fatal with those who are acclimated as with strangers. It has not only taken the whites, but the blacks, who have never had it before. It strikes those who remain at home, and searches out those who have fled into the country. Doctors and nurses who have grappled with it heretofore with impunity are now swept off by hundreds. So far as it has spread, no place or person can claim to be exempt. If one remain at home or remove elsewhere for safety, he knows not at what minute the yellow monster may fasten its fangs. He can only wait in grim and silent despair its terrible coming.

It is the most disheartening feature that these terrible results have been accomplished notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts that have been made to arrest its course. It has defied all remedies. It has baffled the skill not only of the best physicians in the South, but of hundreds of the best physicians and nurses of the North, who have lent their assistance, in many cases only to swell the daily roll of death. Every city, town, and village of the North has sent relief. They have showered hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and great stores of material comforts upon the afflicted South to aid their Associations in their brave and beneficent work, but all this generosity has been powerless to stop the progress of the fever.

"So bad begins, but worse remains behind." Business is paralyzed. Disease, even quicker than panics and hard times, has brought trade to a standstill. The cotton-fields are white with the harvest, with no one to gather the staple. The sugar-crop may share a similar fate if the disease does not stop soon. New Orleans, shut off by a rigid and almost cruel quarantine, not only from the North, but even from the Southern interior towns, languishes. The trade of her merchants is paralyzed. Her workshops are closed. Thousands of her workingmen are without employment and without money. It is estimated that the Government will have to feed 50,000 of her people for weeks to come. From these causes alone, the South, after having lost thousands of her people, must lose millions of money and be set back just at the time when she had begun to recover from war, and panic, and civil confusion. It is a hard fate, and one for which history hardly records a parallel. National pride, honor, and sympathy alike appeal to the more fortunate sections of the country not to stop in the work of well-doing until the afflicted South is lifted to her feet and healed.

THE ABUSES OF TAXATION.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October discusses "The Abuse of Taxation." The article is devoted mainly to criticisms upon the action of the Boston City Government, which last year levied a tax of $700,000 to purchase city bonds for the Sinking Fund, and at the same time issued about the same amount of new bonds to be added to the city debt. The article, however, has some suggestions which may have a bearing upon matters and things outside of Boston.

The taxation in Boston is computed by taking the total revenue of the United States for the year 1877 at $260,778,051, and assuming the population to be 45,000,000; and this gives a per capita tax paid to the National Government of $5.80; indirect taxation in Massachusetts is put down at $2.49 per capita, and, the direct State, county, and city tax for Boston being $8,754,214, and the population 341,919, the per capita tax is $25.60, or an aggregate tax equal to $33.89 per inhabitant. It may not be inappropriate to state just at this point, by way of comparison, the taxation in Chicago for the same year, estimating the population at 450,000:

	Per capita.
United States tax	$ 5.80
State tax	1.18
County, town, and park tax	4.43
City taxes	9.00
Water tax, and special taxes, etc	2.50
Total tax per capita	$22.91

This does not include certain indirect taxation which we are not able to compute with accuracy. Nevertheless, the tax, though one-third less than that of Boston, is sufficiently oppressive. The fact that taxes in Chicago are less than in Boston is due somewhat to the fact that, when the new Constitution placed a limit on municipal debts, Chicago had already attained the maximum, and, being compelled to make expenditures wholly out of current revenue, public improvements have been severely limited, while Boston, which already owes a net debt of $26,000,000, has a margin of several millions yet in which to increase the debt. She is, therefore, selling new bonds rapidly, and at the same time levying direct taxes to take up old bonds not yet due, supplying the deficit by direct taxes. A tax of $23 per capita of the population is a large one, and it bears heavily on the property from which it is exacted. In Massachusetts, the State law treats debts as property, and taxes them accordingly. The same law prevails here, the difference being that in Boston the tax is enforced and collected, while in Illinois the tax is paid indirectly, but is not paid to the State Treasury. The writer in the *Atlantic* thus states the case, showing how heavily this law falls on property in that city. He says:

> These are startling figures, but they are as nothing to those which show the burden of taxation on property. And here we are met at the outset by an almost insurmountable difficulty. This difficulty is that the Assessors act on the absurd system of reckoning debts as wealth. For instance, mortgages are assessed as part of the wealth of Boston. Observe where this leads: ordinary beings would suppose that Boston was the poorer for the great fire. No error could be greater in the eye of the Assessor, and for this reason: most real-estate owners lost so much by that calamity that to rebuild they were obliged to mortgage, often to nearly the full value of the property. Hence wealth grew fast, for wherever before the fire there was only a building worth perhaps $100,000, after the fire there was a new building and a mortgage, worth together $150,000, or perhaps even $180,000. Consequently, if every house in the city had been burned our wealth might have been doubled in a single year. The very city debt itself is counted in. Its bonds are reckoned in the valuation of a citizen's estate, and that very burden which is crushing Boston is made to figure as her wealth.

Of course the illustration applies to Chicago with a force magnified in the proportion which the destruction of property here exceeded that in Boston. But the law operates differently in the two States. Thus, in Boston the property and the mortgage thereon are both assessed and taxed, and the Government receives into the Public Treasury the tax on the property from the owner, and on the mortgage from the mortgagee. In Chicago, and in all parts of Illinois, the mortgageor pays both taxes, but the State only receives one. The man who lends the money points out to the borrower that debts are, by the law of the State, property, subject to taxation; that, if he lends $10,000 and takes a mortgage therefor, he will be subject under the law to a tax thereon, and to secure himself he must add 2½ per cent to the rate of interest which, in the absence of such a tax, he would accept for his money. The borrower has no remedy, so the mortgage notes are made to bear a rate of interest 2½ per cent higher than the market rate for money, and the mortgageor pays this extra interest during the term of the loan. Assuming that the sum of money loaned in this State on farms and city lands to be $300,000,000, the borrowers pay in the way of extra interest, because of this law, an annual tax of $7,500,000, or a sum equal to the full value of 800,000 acres of improved farm lands worth $25 per acre.

The difficulties—they may be called impossibilities—of taxing mortgages in this State have resulted in the substantial failure to assess them, and therefore no tax is paid on them either to the State or to the municipality. Our people, under the entanglement of the law, have to pay the tax in the shape of increased interest on loans, but the State collects no revenue. It illustrates one of the most remarkable of the many curious notions which gain possession of men's minds, that the very people who borrow this money, execute these mortgages, and pay this special tax of 2½ per cent additional interest, are the most violent and uncompromising defenders and champions of the law which is consuming their substance and reducing them to the condition of mere laborers for the money-lenders.

The system of taxation of debt has become so oppressive that the writer in the *Atlantic* asserts, as an ascertained fact, that millions of dollars have been withdrawn from Boston because of the excessive taxation, which takes one dollar out of every three of the earnings of savings. Estimating the taxes of Boston in all forms, he reaches the conclusion that the tax which the property of that city pays to all kinds of government is equal to $20 per $1,000. Putting 6 per cent as the average rate of earning of the property, every third dollar which property produces is taken by the Government for taxation. It is not remarkable that capital under similar circumstances will seek investment elsewhere when taxation thus consumes its earnings. The policy of the day—that policy under which industry and production can best thrive—is to reduce taxation to the lowest rate. Let the millions now extorted for public uses be left in the hands of the people, and let them so employ the money that it may grow in their hands, instead of being sunk, as now, in the corrupt sea of public extravagance.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* notes the arrival at that port of an American named LEWIS CHASE, who for more than a quarter of a century has never seen a civilized country, and has seldom looked upon the face of a white man. San Francisco is the first glimpse of civilization he has had since he left his native home in Danbury, Conn., twenty-seven years ago. For twenty-five years and six months he has lived on a group of islands in the Pacific, inhabited by ferocious cannibals, and he has seen cannibalism practiced as a fine art and as a fierce display of human ferocity. Mr. CHASE says that this horrible practice is indulged in principally to gratify a deadly spirit of revenge which one tribe of natives holds against another. In the many brutal and bloody civil wars which they have waged against one another, the slain and captured victims are eaten with a vengeance. In their religious rites, also, they offer up human sacrifices captured in battle. When a victim is selected for a cannibal feast, his body is washed clean, and the hair of his head is burned off. If the feast is not of a religious character, the victim is simply beaten to death with war-clubs, and when dead his body is again washed and placed in a large oven dug into the earth. The body is cooked to a turn, much skill and pride being manifested in the profession, and when the corpse "looks brown and beautifully cooked, a shout of demoniac laughter rends the air, and the cooks are complimented in the highest terms by the hosts of cannibals thirsting to enjoy the dreadful luxury." While the feast lasts the greatest hilarity prevails, and after the debauch is over they repair to their huts and sleep off their drunken carousal. The flesh most highly relished is that of the African, and a colored man who in life neither drank liquors nor smoked will be luxuriously fed and tended until he is ready for the sacrifice. The bodies of missionaries rank next to the African, because they are believed to have lived temperately, and for that reason are healthy food. Young children and unmarried females, if young, are also considered toothsome morsels.

Rock County, Wisconsin, may be, and is, a poor place for Democrats, but some of them are decidedly sound on the currency question, notwithstanding all of ex-Senator DOOLITTLE's missionary efforts. Not long ago, at Beloit, CLINTON BABBITT, a prominent Democrat, spoke from the same platform with Congressman WILLIAMS, the Republican candidate, and declared his intention of supporting the Republican ticket, because it was the only way he could sustain a sound currency. Last week a Democratic convention was called for the First Assembly District of Rock County, and only two Democrats were present,—GEORGE HEMBOLT and W. T. HALL. HEMBOLT bolted and joined the Greenbackers, whereupon HALL organized himself into a convention and adopted the following resolutions as a platform:

> WHEREAS, The so-called *Democratic* Convention at Elkhorn, which indorsed CHARLES H. PARKER, the Greenback candidate for Congress of the First Congressional District, *misrepresented* the *Democratic* party; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That their action is not binding on the Democrats of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin.
>
> *Resolved*, That gold and silver coin, and a paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder, should be the only currency of the country, and steady steps be taken toward specie-payment, and the honest payment of the public debt.
>
> *Resolved*, That we believe the Government of the United States was intended to be a hard-money Government; that it was the intention, and the declaration of the Constitution of the United States, that the Federal currency should consist of gold and silver; and that there is no power in Congress to issue any species of Federal paper currency whatever.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Convention will not support any candidate who does not stand firmly on the above platform.

HALL says the Convention was entirely harmonious, and that the Democrats generally will vote for WILLIAMS.

Gov. WADE HAMPTON is getting more in the wash than he will be able to put out upon the line. The other day he made a speech in which he said he had very little interest in the money question,—didn't care whether he had gold or greenbacks, so he had enough,—but said he would go "with the Democratic party of the North." Now, just precisely what will puzzle Mr. WADE HAMPTON will be to find out what the Democratic party of the North proposes to do about the currency question. A New York or Connecticut Democrat does not intend to do the same thing that an Ohio or Wisconsin Democrat proposes. Senator BAYARD, for example, is as wide apart from Senator THURMAN as the East is from the West, and many of the platforms adopted by different State Conventions, all claiming to be Democratic and representing that party, are diametrically opposed to each other. The search which old DIOGENES made with his lantern after an honest man was nothing compared with the hunt that will be necessary to find out where the Democratic party stands on this question.

The so-called hog-cholera prevails to such an extent in this and the adjoining States that a word of caution, publicly uttered, is not out of place at this time. The disease is not confined to any particular locality, nor to animals of a certain age, nor to hogs in a certain condition of flesh; but on dry and low land, in the field and in the pen, young and old, lean and fat, all are liable to sicken and die. When this disease breaks out it generally runs through the entire lot, and as no specific has been discovered for it, and as it is pretty well established that it is epidemic, the loss of all the animals in the flock is merely a question of time. And the conundrum that we want to put to butchers and consumers is, whether it is safe to purchase, slaughter, and sell the hogs that are known to have been raised in the infected districts. Information of a reliable nature comes to us from the country to the effect that some farmers are in the habit of picking out the well hogs that are fit to kill as soon as the epidemic breaks out, and running them off to market. Hogs from these distempered herds have often died on the way, and others have been sold and butchered that no doubt would have died if a little time had been given them. The matter is one quite beyond the reach of the Health Officer, and quite beyond the sagacity and vigilance of the butcher, and, we may as well add, it is quite too much for the honesty of the breeder, when he is brought face to face with a serious pecuniary loss, or telling the whole truth about his animals without equivocation or mental reservation. It is possible that a hog taken out of an infected flock may be entirely healthy, and its flesh as wholesome for food as ever it was; but who knows just at what incipient stage of the malady it is safe to indulge in eating it? There is one way, however, in which perfect security may be obtained,—resolutely refuse to eat pork in any form.

"Gath" hates SAM TILDEN, and runs a parallel between him and BEN BUTLER after this savage fashion:

> Which is the more demoralizing—BUTLER arousing the poor to be President, or TILDEN using the gains of a sinister life to buy it? I prefer BUTLER's way. It is at least saucy; SAM's is mere Presidential sneak-thieving. BUTLER is an amusing pirate; TILDEN is a crumpled miser, stunted and smitten by the Almighty.

The value of domestic exports for the year ending with August was $720,000,000,—an increase over the previous twelve months of $117,000,000. The imports for the first named period amounted to $430,000,000,—a decline of $35,000,000 as compared with the year ending with August, 1877. This indicates a very decided revival of business and an enlargement of the foreign demand for our products.

A Fiat fellow last night took his first lesson in the shorter catechism. Said the Fiatist: "Who made gold?" Senator BLAINE retorted: "GOD Almighty! MOSES omitted to say so in the first chapter of Genesis, but he got it in the second, where he declared, 'The gold of Havilah is good.'"

The happiest hit in Senator BLAINE's speech last night was when he declared that he "would rather trust the Cook County Commissioners with the amount of money to be issued than to trust it to Congress." It brought down the house.

DOOLITTLE can never be considered a Complete Letter-Writer as long as he allows Congressman WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, to write better letters than he does.

The Greenbacker who interrupted Senator BLAINE last night had not the courage of JUDAS, else he would have gone out and hanged himself.

ZACH CHANDLER is said to be organizing Greenback Clubs in Michigan. He has an eye out after a seat in the Senate.

More work for the POTTER Committee. That rowing-match may have been another great fraud. COURTNEY and HANLAN need investigating.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says he likes BEN BUTLER because he's saucy. In this respect GEORGE and BEN are a good deal alike.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cairo *Argus* (Democratic) says the Greenbackers of Alexander County have all joined the Republicans.

A Peoria dispatch states that BILL SPRINGER and Chicago "crooks" were working that city,—he, for the rag-baby; they, for the robbers' booty.

The Rev. DALBY, the Greenback candidate for the House in the Thirty-second District, has drawn off in favor of H. S. REEL, the Fiat candidate.

It is now stated that the BUCKMASTER delegates from Edwardsville were elected by Wabash Railway section-hands, only a few of whom were legal voters.

HI DECIUS and "OLD FICK" are stumping the Okaw timber. They are reported as making easy stages,—from one gin-mill to another. They are both good Bourbons, and take it straight.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says JOHN ARMSTRONG, Greenback candidate for the Senate in LaSalle County, is a Bourbon Democrat in disguise. Ain't they all that kind of fellows?

A farmer named SNOW, of Moultrie County, makes affidavit that W. H. SHINN, Democratic candidate for Representative in the Thirty-second District, swindled him out of his farm. The Democratic Committee proposes to bark that SHINN.

H. H. EVANS, the Republican candidate for re-election to the House from Kane and Du Page, was the member who took the Militia bill on his back and carried it through the House. If the First and Second Regiments had a vote, EVANS would go back by a rousing majority.

The Hon. JOHN DEMENT, member of three Constitutional Conventions, and one of the oldest and most honorable Democrats in the State, controlled the Lee County Convention last Saturday, and forced the Democracy to indorse honest money,—the only Democratic Convention in the State that has not followed GOUDY and the Greenback heresy.

An ex-member of the General Assembly desires THE TRIBUNE to ask Gen. BATES, National candidate for State Treasurer, "if, when he was State Treasurer, a Legislative committee ever called on him to count the money in the Treasury; and that he then gathered a carpet-bag full of bonds and went to Chicago to get them converted into cash so as to produce the money he was chargeable with. And, after the count was made, did he not return the currency to Chicago and continue to draw interest on the bonds?"

PERSONAL.

Gov. Hartranft, Senator Cameron, and President Franklin B. Gowen saw the elephant together at Barnum's show in Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Mr. Stickney, the Fall River defaulter, is said to be suffering acute mental agony, and keeps the run of newspaper paragraphs respecting his rascality.

Mr. Partello, a Washington rifleman, shooting at ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, made a score of 224 out of a possible 225. That is near enough.

The editor of the New York *Post* laughs when he reads that Sam Cary is to answer Car Schurz. To those who know the two men it is quite funny.

Dennis Kearney tried to address a meeting on Boston Common the other evening, but he was so hooted at that the speech was stopped. He is no longer even a curiosity in Boson.

Secretary Schurz has received a large number of urgent requests from Republicans to repeat his Cincinnati speech in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and other States.

John Lovejoy, 80 years of age, who has been clerk in the Treasury Department for forty-six years, has been discharged because the District of Columbia has more than its quota of clerks.

S. Thomas McCullough and Henry Hisqueth, the prominent citizens of Annapolis who were supposed to be preparing to fight a duel there, have been placed under $2,500 bonds each to keep the peace.

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, in a recent conversation said that he once before started in life with ten thousand dollars less than nothing, and he believed that the firm of Bishop & Co. can again make its way.

The Chinese Minister and his assistants have been visited by the Foreign Legations now in Washington, among them the Japanese Minister. Secretary Evarts and Assistant-Secretary Seward have also formally returned their visit. They represent their interview to have been very agreeable, the conversation being conducted through an interpreter. The Chinese are much gratified with their reception.

SENATOR BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman on the Financial Issues of the Day.

A Review of the Monetary History of the Country for Seventeen Years.

Some Hard Nuts for the Fiat-Currency Chaps to Break Their Teeth On.

The World's Money the Only Safe Basis for the Nation.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Sunday morning last, and since that time has been recuperating his exhausted energies for the effort at the Tabernacle last evening. A full report of his able speech is herewith presented to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. The members of the Union Veteran Club, of which Gen. Martin Beem is President, assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of escorting the distinguished speaker to the place of meeting. About two hundred members fell into ranks under the command of Capt. Jacobs. After the playing of a patriotic air by Nevans' Band, Gen. Beem took the opportunity of introducing Mr. William T. Clark, formerly Adjutant General of the Army of the Tennessee, who made a few patriotic remarks congratulating the Club on its organization, and reminding them of the importance of perpetuating the glorious memories of the past. He had been traveling throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and he had never failed to meet with a cordial greeting from his old comrades in arms. His remarks were applauded by these surviving warriors of the late civil conflict, and after he had concluded they appeared to want to hear another speech. They began to clamor for Gen. Logan in such a manner that he came forward, escorted by Gen. Beem, and said to the Club that he was very glad to meet them on this occasion, and he hoped they would have a pleasant time. He said they were just about getting ready to march down to the Tabernacle to hear the most celebrated speaker of this country, and one whom he and they admired very much. He reminded the veterans that then was no time nor place for him to make a speech, and, therefore, he begged to be excused. He thanked them very kindly for calling him out. After a good deal of clapping of hands and other applause, the Club got under marching orders, and Mr. Blaine, having been loaded into a carriage, was escorted to the Tabernacle, preceded by the band. That squatty temple, which is capable of seating about 7,000 people, was packed like sardines in a box. There was no room on the main floor, and but few seats to spare in the farthest and dimmest corners of the gallery. The audience seemed to be in the highest of spirits, and applauded the speaker to the echo. Just before 8 o'clock Mr. Blaine, with his escort, arrived at the Tabernacle, and was escorted to the platform amid loud cheers. There were on the platform besides the Veteran Club, Judge Bangs, United States District-Attorney; the Rev. Arthur Swazey, Ben H. Campbell, Judge Booth, W. W. O'Brien, Abner Taylor, William Aldrich, Gen. Torrance, Arthur Dixon, Robert Law, J. P. Root, John Y. Scammon, "Long" John, the Hon. T. E. Bundy, Douglas County; Judge Waite, and many others.

"Long" Jones, of Jo Daviess County, called the meeting to order, and announced that the Republican Central Committee had selected Gen. John A. Logan as Chairman of the meeting, and he would now call upon that well-known military commander and gentleman to come forward and assume the responsibilities to which he had been appointed. Gen. Logan was greeted with warm applause, and, after acknowledging the compliment, introduced the speaker of the evening. Cheer after cheer greeted Mr. Blaine as he came forward. When quiet was restored, he

SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS: No man, and no party of men, can make a political issue that is not in the minds of the people; and this year, whether people like it or not, the currency question is dominant and uppermost in the minds of the American people. And it will be there until it is settled. It will never be settled, as nothing else is ever settled, until it is settled right. [Applause.] The question on which you are invited to vote—the question that engages popular attention from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf—is a peculiar one, for I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the question is not whether the people of the United States shall go forward to the resumption of specie payments, but whether, having practically and actually reached specie payments, they will, by positive legislation, go backward and adopt an irredeemable currency; because I submit, in the presence of men here who are far more competent than I to speak of it,—to those who have resided longest in the West, who are most familiar with the policies and politics, with the finances and measures of the West,—that there never has been a time since Chicago was a city, full forty years now or more, when the paper money circulating among the people was as near to gold value as the $700,000,000 of paper money in the United States is to-night. [Applause.] I appeal to those who have known it longest, and known it best, for the truth of this assertion; and having, as I say, by a series of wise measures based upon a series of bitter experiences, brought the currency of this country until it is at practical equality with coin, and being just ready to welcome coin into circulation,—waiting for the $100,000,000 or more to leap into the channels of circulation,—the question is now whether we will keep the paper so and welcome the coin, or whether we will go backward and expel the coin, and go once more on to the sea of irredeemable promises and all the evils attendant upon it. I turn the issue upon the gentlemen who talk about resumption. They come to me and picture the hardships of resumption. Why, the hardships that are connected with it have been gone through with. We have made the sacrifices. We have gone clear through with them; and we have gone until we are now on Pisgah top, looking down into the promised land. It is inviting, serene, cheerful, and prosperous; and just as we are going to enter it and enjoy its fruits, up steps the active Greenback party and says, "Don't take a step in that direction. Come back and wander with us forty years more in the financial wilderness." [Laughter and cheers.]

Let us trace historically the great facts that have brought us to where we now stand. You can all in this vast assemblage remember the outbreak of the War. When it began we had nothing in this country but the State banks. We had nothing in the Treasury of the United States but emptiness, and when Mr. Lincoln called Congress to assemble on the 4th day of July, 1861, he called it to confront a great rebellion, and it found a Treasury which had absolutely been left without any resources whatever, and the first thing he did was to recommend a loan, and a loan of $250,000,000 of United States demand notes was authorized. These notes were put into circulation. You remember them. They were among the people, and in the course of five months, owing to the unfortunate military situation and the trouble precipitated upon this country by a threatened rupture with England, the result was that the notes went to protest, and when the Congress met after the holidays of 1861, in January, 1862, they met again with an empty Treasury. They were compelled then to resort to that great measure which was the foundation of the financial success of the War,—the measure which authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of

LEGAL-TENDER PAPER.

Before the year was out another $150,000,000 was called for and voted, and before the year was out that $150,000,000 was gone and the Government Treasury was again empty, and when Congress met, on the first day of December, 1863, the result was again, as I have stated it before, an empty Treasury, an open Rebellion, a critical and dangerous situation, and Mr. Lincoln submitted his message in December 1863, embracing these facts, that we had borrowed as far as we could borrow, that we had issued legal-tender paper as far as we could issue it, and that if we continued to issue legal-tender paper constantly depreciating in the public market, we could not borrow one single dollar in the mercantile and financial world. Well, there was a very extraordinary crisis; there were forty millions unpaid that were issued, lying on the desk of the Secretary of the Treasury. The army had thirty millions of pay due to it, the Treasury had not a cent in it. The financial world said, "If you go forward issuing legal-tender paper without stint and without limit, no man can tell if he loans the Government a dollar whether he is going to get anything back except a rag." Therefore, the situation, as I have said, was critical. We could not issue paper money without destroying our ability to borrow, and yet we were compelled that day and then to have some ready cash in the Treasury, and the result was just as it always will be when there are two conflicting and difficult positions. There was a compromise. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to borrow money as far and to as large an amount as the necessity of the situation demanded, and he actually did borrow $1,000,000,000 under the bill that was passed, and he was also given the right to issue another $150,000,000 of legal-tender paper, because the situation was so critical, the demand was so urgent, that he must have some ready cash. And the result was as I have stated,—a compromise. Now, that measure and that compromise was this: We appealed to the world to loan us money, all the world stood ready to loan us money, but yet all the financial world on this side of the Atlantic, and on the other side, said, "We cannot afford to loan money to the Government unless we are sure that we will get money back, and if you persist in destroying your currency we cannot afford to invest in your bonds," and the result was that Congress, considering the gravity of the situation, understanding the magnitude of the crisis, put into the statutes of the United States this great compromise. They said, "Go on," to the Secretary of the Treasury, "borrow all the money you can, and assure all the men who subscribe to the Government loan that we have made this declaration: that, while we give you $100,000,000 additional greenbacks to be used at once in paying off the army, and while we give you $50,000,000 additional greenbacks for

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James G. Blaine, of Maine, arrived at ...ific Hotel on Sunday morning last, ...time has been recuperating his ex... ...es for the effort at the Tabernacle ...A full report of his able speech is ...nted to the readers of THE TRIB... ...mbers of the Union Veteran Club, of ...artin Beem is President, assembled ...acific Hotel at 7:30 o'clock for the ...porting the distinguished speaker to ...eeting. About two hundred mem... ...anks under the command of Capt. ...r the playing of a patriotic air by ...d, Gen. Beem took the op... ...introducing Mr. William P. ...y Adjutant General of the Army ...ssee, who made a few patriotic re... ...ulating the Club on its organization, ...them of the importance of perpetu... ...ous memories of the past. He had ...throughout the United States east ...fountains, and he had never failed ...cordial greeting from his old com... ...s. His remarks were applauded by ...e warriors of the late civil conflict, ...d concluded they appeared to want ...e speech. They began to clamor for ...in such a manner that he came for... ...ard to the Gen. Beem, and said to the ...that if any felt not bound by that resolve ...—nay, if that pledge had never been made ...—if it did not exist—I do not wish any gentleman to infer that I mean to convey to him the idea that by any possibility it would be a wise and judicious step on the part of the people of the United States now to set forth and issue a great sea of paper money, without sounding, without shore, without reckoning, and without tide, under the idea that it had never pledged ourselves, if we had no honorable obligations restraining us, that we could not take any step that would be so utterly and entirely destructive to all prosperity as that would be. Why! I have asked a great many men, and I never yet have got an answer to this question, and I put the question to you, to take home with you to-night, to sleep on it, to reflect on it. My question is this: If you propose now to have the Government issue a large amount of paper money,

HOW DO YOU PROPOSE TO LIMIT,

or control, or regulate the amount of it? How do you propose to regulate, or limit, or control the amount of circulation? Why, the answer is, "Congress." I would as soon have your Board of County Commissioners do it. [Great laughter.] Going to have Congress do it; that is, you are not to know how much the circulating medium in this country is until Congress meets. You are not to know the price of wheat, or pork, or any product until Congress tells you what shall be the bulk of the circulating medium. You cannot make any agreement to sell, or receive, or accept a single commodity under this system of finances American is absolutely dependent upon the action of Congress arrives. You cannot tell any more than you could tell the state of the weather a year hence what would be the price of pork, and beef, and cotton, and the various articles which are the wheels of business or the country as absolutely as if you were smitten with a pestilence in your great and wealthy State.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, a very able gentleman, and standing deservedly high in the counsels of his party, a leading and able Democrat, made a speech on this question the other day in Ohio, and he took the ground that the Government should issue all the paper. I read his speech all through. I thought if any man was able to tell me, or tell you, how that could be regulated, that Senator Thurman was the man, and I gathered with great interest for that particular point, and I found when he came to that portion of the subject, he did like the little boy in spelling-school when he reached a hard word,—"skipped." He didn't answer because he could not be answered; I say to you here that the theory of finances advocated by the Greenback party means a political currency for this country. It means a currency to be voted up or voted down accordingly as one party or the other is in power at Washington, and that is exactly the kind of currency which this country cannot stand.

WE HAVE HAD POLITICAL MONEY HERE.

We do not want Republican money; we do not want Democratic money. We want the constitutional money of the people—the same for all classes and for all times. [Applause.]

If you will get a Greenback orator to answer that question, you then can begin to debate with him, but until he answers that question he ought to be excinded from the rest of the discussion. One answer he may give you. He will tell you that they will settle it by a constitutional amendment—issue so much paper money per capita to this country. Well, a constitutional amendment is a handy way to regulate the currency of the people. It takes two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House of Representatives at Washington to even so much as propose a constitutional amendment, and then it takes three-fourths of all the States to agree to it, and, as we are so much of one mind on this question of currency, we could have a constitutional amendment any Saturday afternoon if we wanted it. [Laughter.] And then the idea of distributing money in this country per capita as though all communities, no matter what their pursuits, would need exactly the same kind and amounts of money. Why, no man would pay away one dollar in the prairies of Illinois when you are seeding, and planting, and sowing, and reaping—what do you want on your farms with a large amount of money? Why, there is not a man in Chicago would not insist, if he thought he was well paid a bill through Congress giving Chicago its proportion of plows and harrows as to give per capita money on the prairie—just exactly.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

But that is not the only dodge they have got. They turn around and say to you, How are you going to furnish any money to the country? My answer to this is, that as we have about $700,000,000 of paper money to-day, and as any number of gentlemen—five or more—in this country that think they need more currency can form a National Bank anywhere they choose, it is as free as water flowing down from the mountains. There need be no particular scarcity of currency. But just as soon as you mention a National Bank you put the Greenbacker right "up on his ear," because to him the National Bank is the red rag which the Greenback bull snorts for. [Laughter.]

The Republican party never has and never will make a national system a test of party fidelity. No man was ever called upon to put his hand on a book and swear that he believed in a national system before, and by the Republican party never will be. It is not a test of faith. It is not included in the thirty-nine articles of our creed, but all we say about it is this, that the Republican party is responsible for the national banking system and they are not ashamed of it, and when I talk about the National Banks to you it would be well to look and see what these National Banks took the place of, and you had better look to-day, and see if you abolish the National Banks what will take the place of them, because no man is so ignorant of these banks in this intelligent assembly to suppose that this country, with its rapidly developing business, is competent to do without banks. You must have banks of some sort. How could you do business without banks? What is a bank? Why, I had a class of Greenbackers before me for competitive examination. I would like to organize a school on finance for their benefit. The true definition of a bank is simply a place where a borrower of money meets the lender. Suppose any man here in Chicago wants $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000 to buy grain,—wheat, corn, pork, and beef,—would he have to go around all over the country to borrow it? Would he get here $500 and in another place $500, or would he not go to the banks and find the surplus money of the community deposited, to be loaned out, and unless you have a bank where that money which belongs to the rich and those who have surplus money, where he can meet those who are in actual business and willing to make loans, the wheels of business would stop; you cannot do the business of a community. You might as well

SMITE IT WITH PARALYSIS

as to talk about it. Those gentlemen who are advocating the destruction of National Banks invite in their argument this result: That right behind the destruction of the National Banks arise up the ghosts of the old State Banks, gory and bloody with the demand made on the public for its redemption.—destroying of the irredeemable bills. Why, the old State banking system when we were doing business on a basis far less than at present, under the old State banking system which existed in this country, indicted a loss on the great population of the United States greater in amount than $1,200,000 with the bill that he was also given the right to issue 000,000 of legal-tender paper, tion was so critical, the demand the what have you want to say as to save stated,—a compromise. ure and that compromise was this: to the world to loan us money, stood ready to loan us money, e finicial world on this side ic, and on the other side, said, afford to loan money to the iness we are sure that we will , and if you persist in destroying we cannot afford to invest in your e result was that Congress, consid... ty of the situation, understanding f the country put into the statutes tates this great compromise. They to the Secretary of the Treasury, e money you can, and secure all reserve to the Government loan de this declaration: that, while we 00,000 additional greenbacks to be paying off the army, and while we 0,000 additional greenbacks for the redemption of the temporary loan, we want it to be put upon the statutes of the United States as follows:

"Provided, that the total amount of United States notes (these greenbacks) issued and to be issued shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars." Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, I submit to you, men of Chicago, I submit to every man who deals in his transactions with his neighbor as an honorable man, that the United States, when it was in the very peril of death, when it was on the

VERY RAGGED-EDGE OF DESPAIR,

when it needed the help of the whole financial world to save the Union of the States, that it said to the world, "If you will give us your money, we pledge you as the very basis, corner-stone, and foundation of that loan, we pledge you, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as American citizens, without regard to party, and on behalf of all parties, we pledge you that the amount of notes issued and to be issued shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars." Now that loan bill furnished the money that provided the outfit for the great closing campaign of Grant and Sherman. That loan bill furnished the money that saved the Union of the States. That loan bill furnished the money that preserved civil liberty on this continent. That loan bill stands as certainly and directly the cause of the great second independence won on the battle-fields of the Rebellion as much as the Declaration of Independence gave rise to the severance from the Mother Country and the formation of this free continent.

And I say, Mr. Chairman (I am talking to honest men. I do not fear to tell the ragged honest truth to them), that if it was now to the utmost advantage of the American people to trample that provision underfoot and disregard it, that there is not a man who can do it that does not commit moral perjury against the pledge made on behalf of the American people. [Great applause.] It was the price of our life. It was a pledge made by men who intend to keep it. It was made by this generation to bind the next. It was a part of a great price and a great stipulation that saved us a free Government and enabled us to meet here in public discussion in one of the thirty-eight States of the Union, under the protection of yonder flag. [Deafening cheers.] And here I might rest the case before an honest jury of twelve men selected from the vast crowd, and I would rest the case there, and I would say to you, "Do you, now enjoying, as you do, the blessings and benefits of this American Union—do you, prospering and prospered as you have been, and expecting to prosper still more hereafter under free institutions, do you —do you dare—I put it to you strongly—do you, in the presence of your conscience and duty to your country and your God—do you dare to stand up to-day and violate and trample that pledge underfoot?" [Cries of "Never! Never!"] If you do you are not worthy of the cause for which you fought, and for whose triumphs Illinois has contributed such a noble array of martyrs and soldiers. [Cheers.] But, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish any gentleman to deduce by the remotest possible implications, that I intend to convey the idea that if we do not bound by that resolve —nay, if that pledge had never been made —if it did not exist—I do not wish any gentleman to infer that I mean to convey to him the idea that by any possibility it would be a wise and judicious step on the part of the people of the United States now to set forth and issue a great sea of paper money, without sounding, without shore, without reckoning, and without tide, under the idea that it had never pledged ourselves, if we had no honorable obligations restraining us, that we could not take any step that would be so utterly and entirely destructive to all prosperity as that would be. Why! I have asked a great many men, and I never yet have got an answer to this question, and I put the question to you, to take home with you to-night, to sleep on it, to reflect on it. My question is this: If you propose now to have the Government issue a large amount of paper money,

HOW DO YOU PROPOSE TO LIMIT,

or control, or regulate the amount of it? How do you propose to regulate, or limit, or control the amount of circulation? Why, the answer is, "Congress." I would as soon have your Board of County Commissioners do it. [Great laughter.] Going to have Congress do it; that is, you are not to know how much the circulating medium in this country is until Congress meets. You are not to know the price of wheat, or pork, or any product until Congress tells you what shall be the bulk of the circulating medium. You cannot make any agreement to sell, or receive, or accept a single commodity under this system of finances American is absolutely good as the gold of the United States and Great Britain. I think, then, we may tie to those two kinds of coin. Now we come to the three kinds of currency. Here is the first kind, (holding up a note.) That is an old greenback. The Republican party is father, mother, grandfather and grandmother to that, and uncle and aunt and all the relations. [Great applause.] We carried it. We stood by it and swore it was a beautiful child, when some gentlemen ranting around for more greenbacks declared it was an illegitimate brat. We stood by it, we paid it in the soldiers' pay; we stamped it with the Government stamp; we declared then that we would keep it, not only because we would not allow more than $400,000,000 to be issued, and $400,000,000 in greenbacks stood over its birth and its childhood, but reared it to manhood, and it is now nearly able of itself to stand alone.

Three-eighths of 1 per cent is how you got to-day between the Republican party and the Greenbackers; or, in other words, the Greenbackers have just three-eighths of 1 per cent to stand on, and you have got 99⅝—we touch within that much. [Cheers.]

THE BONDED DEBT.

There has a great deal been said about paying off the bonds in greenbacks. I guarantee you I will keep in the Government as near as I can maintain them inside of the $400,000,000 limit, that your greenbacks necessarily become equivalent to coin, and your bondholder don't care from that on which you pay him. Now, I am not one of those modern greenback authors do not propose to issue this kind of a greenback. This greenback says: "The United States will pay the bearer twenty dollars" (we didn't use to put in the word "bearer" then). We issued 50,000,000 of demand notes the first year of the War, and we found, owing to the uncertainties of the campaign and the doubts and exigencies of the time, as well as rules of legitimate argument, but this term transpires on the whole of them, and any man who realpies on the whole of them, and any man who realies on the whole of them, and any man who realies on the whole of them, and any man who real

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Condition of the Money and Stock Markets.

Chicago Selling Government Bonds to New York.

The Produce Markets Tame—Hogs Firmer—Provisions Steady, but Easier.

Breadstuffs Weak, with Large Accumulations of Grain—Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Sales of Government bonds to dealers by holders were a feature of business. This indicates an increasing activity in the demand for money, the necessities of business being stated by sellers as their reason for realizing. The largest transactions were in the 5s of 1881 and the new 4s. Advices from New York described an opposite condition of things. In that market the demand for bonds was good. The improvement in business, which leads to sales of bonds, naturally starts first at the West, because here is the great body of consumers and producers, and will work eastward. Bonds were shipped to New York yesterday.

Gold opened at an advance of ⅛ over Saturday's closing rate, and remained firm in New York at 100⅜ all day. The Chicago quotation was 100¼ buying, and 100⅜ selling. A scarcity of gold coin was the cause of the rise, which induced free sales of gold owned in Chicago. The accumulation of gold by the Treasury has drained the market, and the same policy will be pursued until the resumption of specie payments is achieved. The season, however, is opening when imports of gold may be expected from the other side. Imports will reduce the gold premium so far as it represents a scarcity of the coin.

One cause of the scarcity of gold is no doubt the call of Secretary Sherman upon the Syndicate for $1,000,000 gold, supposed to be on account of the balance of the 4½ per cent contract. This comes at an inopportune time when the markets are somewhat deranged by affairs abroad. It is unfortunate, the *Journal of Commerce* says, that this 4½ per cent negotiation was not settled for when it was completed instead of allowing to to remain unadjusted. The public were led to believe that after the Syndicate had sold the last of the $50,000,000 bonds they had turned over the whole proceeds to the Treasury, and it was not until some time had elapsed that the contrary was made known.

Foreign exchange was very firm. There was no quotable change, but prices were stiff. The Glasgow Bank failure has increased the preference of bankers for sight bills, but, as Chicago exporters draw uniformly at sixty days, it is not feasible to alter the practice.

Sales of Cook County bonds of 1880 were made at 102.

The North Division City Railway have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The price is now 118 bid and 118½ asked.

A decline in gas stock is noted in the London market. Among the banks the day was moderately active. Applicants for discounts from the Board of Trade and mercantile and manufacturing sources were reported as improved. Country banks are rediscounting freely. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent to regular customers; lower rates can be secured by choice borrowers on call or short time.

Country orders for New York exchange were large. Sales between banks were made at par. Currency orders were light.

Clearings were $4,300,000.

In the stock market there was, for Monday, a fair amount of dealings. Chicago operators confined their attention principally to Lake Shore, Northwestern common, and St. Paul common, Western Union, and Hannibal & St. Joe. The latter stock, preferred, is receiving more attention from speculators looking for cheap stocks with a promising future. The range of prices was decidedly downward at the close. The market though weak evidently had good support, and the sag was not serious. With the exception of St. Paul, stocks are regarded by the majority of operators in the Chicago market as cheap at present, and inquiries showed that, as a rule, St. Paul was being sold, and the rest of the list bought.

Lake Shore opened at 69⅝, sold at 69¼, and closed at 69¼; Northwestern common declined from 40⅛ to 39⅝ at the close, after selling at 40⅛; Northwestern preferred went down from 71⅝ to 70⅞, after selling at 71⅝; St. Paul common opened at 31¼, and closed at the same figure, but sold at 32@31⅛; St. Paul preferred opened at 66⅛, sold at 66⅞, and closed at 66¼; Erie was steady, opening at 13, selling down to 12⅞, and recovering again to 13; Wabash sold at 18⅝; Western Union opened at 96, sold at 95¼, and closed at 96; Rock Island was dull and unchanged at 115.

Railroad bonds were active; Northwestern gold bonds were 102⅛; St. Pauls were 93⅛.

Dispatches from New York represented the stock market there as depressed, as if "some danger were impending," but did not state whether the apprehensions were of railroad strikes, or the result of this week's elections, or financial trouble abroad.

Consols gave no sign of weakness in London financial circles. They advanced 3-16 on the closing quotation on Saturday of 94 7-16. No news of a disquieting character was received by cable by press or private dispatch.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road are reported as follows:

	Fourth week of September.	Month of September.
1876	$200,678	$ 645,831
1877	374,578	1,178,999
1878	182,000	677,000

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad earnings for the fourth week of September were:

1878	$ 3,200.00
1877	23,146.37
Increase	$ 10,053.63

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive:

1878	$791,266.00
1877	539,352.23
Increase	$251,913.77

Increased mileage, 11 per cent.

The Chicago interest in mining stocks is on the increase. Several leading business-men are in Colorado, at Leadville, looking after investments already made, and others that are contemplated. There are also large amounts of Chicago capital invested in Utah and the Black Hills. Our brokers receive orders for California mining stocks, and report an increasing business, but the majority of Chicago transactions are in mines, and not in mining stocks. The way in which the San Francisco mining stock market is rigged for the benefit of outsiders is pretty well understood.

A striking commentary on the present mining stock craze is given by the fact that during the past year mining dividends have fallen off to such an extent that the amount payable this September was only $574,000, against $2,682,500 in September, 1877. A year ago thirteen mining companies were paying dividends, including the California and Consolidated Virginia, which disbursed $2,160,000 in September, 1877, but not a dollar last month. The Black Bear, Empire, Grand Prize, and Northern Belle also paid dividends a year ago, but neither in September.

The movement in railroad stock prices since 1873 is given in a table prepared by the *Railroad Gazette*. The list includes the thirty-two active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, among them Western Union, Pacific Mail, and the Express Company stocks. The comparison is as follows:

PRICES.

	1873. High.	1873. Low.	1878. Sept. 20.
Albany & Susquehanna	93¼	85	81
Atlantic & Pacific, preferred	38½	10	
Chicago & Alton, common	116	85	83½
Chicago & Alton, preferred	119	90	101
Chicago, Burl'ton & Quincy	138¾	78	110¾
Chicago & Northwestern, com	85	31¼	36½
Chicago & Northwestern, pref	94	53	68¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, com	62¼	21¼	29⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, pref	79½	45½	68⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	117¾	80½	117⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg, guar	90⅛	67	84⅛
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indiana	94⅛	65	31¾
Colum., Chic. & Ind. Central	43⅛	16¾	4⅛
Delaware, Lack. & Western	106	79¼	53⅛
Dubuque & Sioux City	68	50	60
Erie, common	50¾	35⅛	13⅜
Erie, preferred	82	56¾	31
Hannibal & St. Joseph, common	52¾	15	15⅛
Hannibal & St. Joseph, preferred	71¼	21	38⅜
Illinois Central	123⅛	90	81
Kansas Pacific	24		4⅛
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	97¾	57¾	67¾
Long Island	75		
Louisville & Nashville	79	50	34
Marietta & Cincinnati, 1st pref	29	22	
Marietta & Cincinnati, 2d pref	12	11	
Michigan Central	111	65	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	40⅛	4	
Morris & Essex	95	82	83¾
New Jersey Central	123⅛	85	37⅜
New Jersey Southern	38	6	
New York & Harlem	140	90	138
New York Central & Hudson R	106⅝	77⅛	113⅛
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	142⅝	112⅛	158⅛
Ohio & Mississippi, common	41⅛	21⅛	8⅛
Ohio & Mississippi, preferred	75⅛	50	14⅛
Pacific of Missouri	69	27⅛	
Panama	130	77⅛	125
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	95	79⅛	98
Rensselaer & Saratoga	108	94	100⅛
Rome, Water'n & Ogdensburg	38	10	11
St. Louis, Iron M. & Southern	97⅛	40	5⅛
St. L., K. City & North., pref	70	21	20⅛
Union Pacific	39⅛	14⅛	65⅛
Wabash	75⅛	32⅛	15

These stocks at the highest prices of 1873 sold at a total valuation of $666,236,787, and at the lowest prices for $420,845,556. The valuation on Sept. 28, 1878, was $461,060,613. At first sight it seems that Stock Exchange securities have advanced but 9⅝ per cent since the panic. But there are two corrections to be made. First, the values of 1873 are reckoned in dollars worth only 84 to 90 cents of the now current dollar. Allowing for this the present valuation is an advance of 21 per cent, and not of 9⅝ only, over panic prices. And, in the second place, the value of the gold dollar to-day is more than that of the gold dollar of 1873.

NO TRADE REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times*, in its financial article of Sept. 22, says:

So far there are few signs of the revival in trade which was anticipated as a result of the Berlin Treaty. This is due to some extent to the fact that the season of the year when the rest from business cares, which is sought by all who can get it, almost immediately succeeded the signing of that treaty. Another and, perhaps, stronger reason is that the pioneers of enterprise are still unable to shake off the feeling of uncertainty regarding foreign politics which has kept trade at the stagnation level since the Russo-Turkish war broke out. There is evidently some reluctance in business circles to believe that the provisions of the Berlin Treaty are being satisfactorily carried out, while there have not been wanting indications that new complications might easily arise. Until these fears are removed and the Continental markets generally show by returning activity that there is no longer any disposition abroad to regard the future with apprehension, there is not likely to be much revival here. In the produce market the demand remains quiet. In cotton, although the demand has been fair, prices do not improve. There is no extension of the demand for colonial produce, and there is less doing than ever in iron and wood, while in the metal trades as a whole prices continue to decline. The lowest possible quotations must be reached some time or other, but in many of the markets it is evident we have not touched them yet. The reason of this in several, if not all, departments is, no doubt, that stocks have been pledged for loans in preference to realizing, and it is only by slow degrees that these exercise their legitimate effect upon the market; while production in some cases is still being carried on at a loss, as the lesser of two evils.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ABROAD.

Ex-Assistant Treasurer Conant, who has been in London over a year selling Government bonds for the Treasury Department, has returned to Washington. The bonds which he has handled are the 4, 4½, and 5 per cents. Only a few of the 4 per cents have been disposed of abroad. Mr. Conant states that United States securities stand very high in the London money market, though the Greenback movement has affected them somewhat disadvantageously. Few of the bonds are now being taken in England, however, as money is scarce and high. As good interest, well secured, as is offered by these bonds, can be obtained for money invested in Great Britain.

PROSPERITY IN FRANCE.

The revenue returns of France indicate the prosperity of the country in an increase compared with the corresponding returns of 1877. The total revenue was $172,155,800. Of this $40,000,000 was from customs and the balance from indirect taxes. The increase over last year for the eight months' period was $8,759,000.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	$ .20	$ .50
San Juan (Colorado)	.10	.20
Consolidated Mica	11.00	....
Belden Tunnel (Central)	.50	.55
Spring Valley (Nevada)	....	2.00
Nimrod (Central, Col)	1.20	1.25
Dallas (Blackhawk)	1.20	....

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	....
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	....	....
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	....
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100⅛@100⅜ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99⅝@99¾ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	485½
Belgium	518¾	516¼
France	518¾	516¼
Switzerland	518¾	516¼
Germany	94⅝	95⅛
Holland	39⅝	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	103	103⅛
United States 5-20s of '67	103⅞	105⅛
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅛	107⅝
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅝
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	106⅛
United States new 4½s	103⅛	103⅝
United States new 4 per cent coupons	99⅛	100⅛
United States currency 6s	119⅛	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*108½	*109½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*107
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98½	....
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div.	118	118½
North Side Railway bonds	....	*103½
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	131	....
Chamber of Commerce	52½	56
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	....	*104
City scrip	92	93

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 7.—Gold strong at 100⅜.

Borrowing rates, 1@3.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were irregular, but in the main weak, with a decline for the day of ⅛ to 2⅛, the latter Delaware, Lackawana & Western. After this stock Northwestern shares and Pacific Mail were most conspicuous in the downward movement, but the latter closed at a recovery of about 1 per cent from the lowest point. The decline of Pacific Mail was caused by the loss of the steamship Georgia. Transactions were 109,000 shares, of which 1,500 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Northwestern common, 5,600 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 32,000 Lackawanna, 3,400 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Kansas Pacific, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 4,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Money active at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4.

The Treasury disbursed $164,000.

Customs receipts, $476,000.

Clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 480¾.

Bar silver here, 112⅛ greenbacks, and 111⅛ gold; subsidiary silver coin, ⅛@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	108	New 4½s	103⅜
New 65s	103	New 4s	99⅝
Coupons, 67s	105⅛	10-40s, registered	108⅛
Coupons, 68s	107⅛	10-40s, coupon	108⅛
New 5s	105⅛	Currency 6s	119⅛

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	95	C., C., C. & I.	31⅛
Quicksilver	12¼	New Jersey Central	34⅛
Quicksilver, pfd	33⅛	Rock Island	115
Pacific Mail	16¾	St. Paul	31⅛
Mariposa	2⅛	St. Paul, pfd	66⅛
Mariposa, pfd	2⅛	Wabash	18⅛
Adams Express	107⅛	Ft. Wayne	98⅛
Wells, Fargo	95	Terre Haute	1½
American Express	49	Terre Haute, pfd	3⅛
U. S. Express	49	Chicago & Alton	83
N. Y. Central	113⅛	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102
Erie	13	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝
Erie, pfd	26	D., L. & W.	53⅛
Harlem	135	A. & P. Telegraph	27⅛
Michigan Central	90⅛	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	121⅛	Chicago, B. & Q.	111⅛
Union Pacific	66⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅛
Lake Shore	69⅛	C. P. bonds	106⅛
Illinois Central	81⅛	U. P. bonds	106⅛
C. & P.	84	U. P. Land Grant	104
Northwestern	39⅛	U. P. Sinking Funds	100⅛
Northwestern, pfd	70⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	24
Tennessee new	31¼	Missouri 6s	104½
Virginia 6s, old	24		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	18¾	Julia Consolidated	7
Alta	19	Justice	10⅛
Belcher	10⅛	Kentuck	9⅛
Best & Belcher	30	Kossuth	11-32
Bullion	16⅛	Leopard	1⅛
Caledonia	5⅛	Mexican	81
California	13⅛	Northern Belle	10⅛
Chollar	37⅛	Ophir	64
Confidence	13	Overman	28⅛
Consolidated Virginia	16⅛	Raymond & Ely	6
Crown Point	10⅛	Savage	23
Eureka Consolidated	44⅛	Sierra Nevada	228
Exchequer	8	Silver Hill	3⅛
Gould & Curry	21⅛	Union Consolidated	18⅛
Grand Prize	5	Yellow Jacket	24⅛
Hale & Norcross	27⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Gold, 100⅜@100⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483@484.

FOREIGN.

London, Oct. 7.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Even at 51⅝d per ounce the market is very unsettled and unsteady, and only the scarcity of bars prevents a sharp depreciation."

Consols for money, 94 7-16; account, 94⅝.

American securities—Illinois Central, 83⅜; Pennsylvania Central, 35¼; Reading, 15¼; Erie, 13⅝; preferred, 30.

United States bonds—'67s, 107⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛; new 5s, 108⅛; 4½s, 105⅜.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Rentes, 113f 52½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nassau st, 166 ft n of West Van Buren st, w f, 25x126⅛ ft, dated Sept. 20 (L. & D. W. Pomeroy to K. J. Nolla)	$ 300
Nassau st, 166 ft n of West Van Buren st, w f, 25x126¼ ft, dated March 5, 1877 (Judson M. W. Jones to Louise Pomeroy)	1,000
Sanger st, 125 ft n of Twenty-sixth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Charles King to Lizzie Chambers)	800
Huron st, 137⅛ ft w of North State st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 4 (estate of William B. Ogden to Mary E. Fitzgerald)	3,700
Cottage Grove av, 69⅛ ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 69⅛ ft to alley, dated Oct. 5 (Joseph Matteson to John H. McAvoy)	4,000
Leavitt st, 150 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Hiram R. Steele to H. J. Luders)	750
Leavitt st, 125 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 5 (James M. Banks to H. J. Luders)	1,375
Thirty-third court, 197 ft w of Auburn st, n f, 25x145 ft, improved, dated Sept. 24 (George Drechsel to Louis Chatwop)	700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, s e cor of Forty-seventh st, w f, 335x121 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Charles S. Wilson to Nelson Thomasson)	$2,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clara place, 124 ft w of Powell av, n f, 54x102 ft, dated Oct. 7 (John G. Lundy to John G. Lundy)	$2,000
McIlroy st, bet West Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts, n f, 25x131¾ ft, dated Aug. 2	200

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 7.76¼	$ 7.67½
Lard	6.20	6.17½
Shoulders, boxed	4.12½	4.05
Short ribs, boxed	5.10	5.05
Whisky	1.07	1.07
Wheat	82⅛	80⅞
Corn	34¼	33⅞
Oats	18⅛	18⅛
Rye	44	43⅛
Barley	1.06	1.03
Live hogs	3@3⅞	3⅛@3⅞
Cattle	2@5	2 @5
Gold	100.50	100.62½
Consols	94 5-16	94 7-16
Sterling exchange	479⅛	480⅛

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	10,109	16,309	11,674	9,770
Wheat, bu	195,544	174,495	231,719	210,270
Corn, bu	284,087	187,741	232,911	384,892
Oats, bu	77,459	119,810	128,824	190,987
Rye, bu	21,118	6,827	....	32,006
Barley, bu	97,114	58,160	37,588	54,476
Grass seed, lbs	342,647	355,160	1,031,207	287,871
F. seed, lbs	795,237	920,460	231,348	456,850
B. corn, lbs	65,920	121,940	62,674	60,000
C. meats, lbs	462,300	78,190	1,827,673	1,429,303
Beef, brls	....	....	37	325
Pork, brls	....	....	2,783	1,075
Lard, lbs	47,800	20,000	1,530,804	947,897
Tallow, lbs	42,437	23,440	71,253	48,580
Butter, lbs	231,100	280,640	270,313	239,708
D. hogs, No	....	10	....	146
Live hogs, No	10,229	9,953	2,029	5,032
Cattle, No	2,537	808	1,738	1,237
Sheep, No	439	292	190	397
Hides, lbs	135,123	83,435	187,115	193,250
Highwines, b'ls	....	....	55	....
Wool, lbs	66,445	127,087	58,481	95,947
Potatoes, bu	5,452	1,016	42	11
Coal, tons	8,422	3,511	1,634	1,077
Hay, tons	70	60	100	14
Lumber, m ft	12,650	2,873	1,465	2,409
Shingles, m	6,534	4,350	437	681
Salt, brls	866	880	2,638	2,803
Poultry, lbs	10,060	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	982	677	139	24
Cheese, bxs	6,459	1,313	4,784	1,730
G. apples, brls	9,993	2,404	1,047	....
Beans, bu	....	....	75	2

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 43 bu corn, 1,393 bu oats, 513 bu rye, 1,520 bu barley. Do during last week, 37,653 bu wheat, 14,475 bu corn, 26,404 bu oats, 5,962 bu rye, 22,637 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 26 car No. 2 amber wheat, 1 car No. 1 red, 60 No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected (96 winter wheat); 14 cars hard wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 239 cars No. 2 do, 240 cars No. 3 do, 104 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (604 spring wheat); 74 cars and 7,000 bu high mixed corn, 265 cars and 58,800 bu No. 2 do, 106 cars rejected, 12 cars no grade (457 corn); 25 cars white oats, 51 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected (94 oats); 49 cars and 1,870 bu No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected (53 rye); 7 cars No. 2 barley, 171 cars extra No. 3 do, 42 cars and 350 bu ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (223 barley). Total (1,527 cars), 618,000 bu. Inspected out: 146,041 bu winter wheat, 90,916 bu spring do, 171,255 bu corn, 116,336 bu oats, 773 bu rye, 38,640 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	34,600	81,904	102,416	182,749
By canal	50	4,373		6,000
To Buffalo	4,292	290,379	1,688,293	86,000
To Erie	1,718	28,000	172,405	
To Oswego			19,200	
To Ogdensburg	200		91,489	
To Port Huron	300		100,202	
To other U. S. ports	1,392		10,357	23,030
To Montreal		69,454	138,313	
To Colborne				28,834
To Goderich		20,380		
To other Can'n ports			42,510	41,650
Totals	42,552	494,490	2,365,690	368,264

Also 1,245 bu rye shipped by rail; 16,000 bu do to Buffalo; and 155,680 bu barley by rail; 89,000 bu do to Buffalo; 40,223 bu do to minor United States ports. Totals, 17,245 bu rye; 284,903 bu barley. The above figures do not show any grain shipped to Collingwood during last week. Parties in the trade suppose that a good deal of grain was sent to that port.

The death of Henry Prince, a member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Nearly 6,000,000 bu of grain in store at this point, at a time when we ought to have nearly empty bins in preparation for the filling-up process during the winter! Some parties in the trade are beginning to feel alarmed at the prospects, especially as there is literally no demand for our standard grade of spring, and the warehousemen may find it difficult to decide what to do with the accumulations of the next few months.

It is suggested as probable that there will shortly be a fair demand for our No. 2 spring wheat by European buyers. They have hitherto let it severely alone since the advent of the new crop. But it is alleged that they have acted, or rather declined to act, upon their judgment of the first samples. Those samples were very superior in quality to the spring wheat that is now offered for sale, and it is not improbable that, when European dealers become aware of that fact, they will send on their orders, especially as the movement of winter wheat will soon be much reduced.

The leading produce markets were again lower yesterday, the feeling in some departments being quite heavy. Wheat declined nearly 2c per bu, and provisions went down nearer towards zero, notwithstanding the fact that hogs were quoted ⅛c per lb higher. Other grain was weak in sympathy, barley receding 2c, and other grain ⅛@½c. The shipping movement was scarcely fair in volume as compared with liberal receipts.

There was a good degree of activity in the dry-goods trade, and the market was firm and steady. Men's woolens and all goods specially adapted to winter wear were a little slow, owing to the continued mildness of the weather. In the grocery market there was a somewhat diminished activity, but a good business is still in progress, and the general market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Sugars and coffees were easier. The former was quoted off an ⅛c and the latter a ¼c. No changes of importance were noted in connection with the butter and cheese markets. Dried fruits were selling at about former quotations, foreign varieties being fairly active and domestics dull. Oils were moving freely at previous figures, the market ruling steady. No changes were noted in paints, bagging, leather, coal, and wood.

The lumber market was slow and weak, under big receipts, one of the largest fleets of the season having arrived. Sales were made at former figures, but the demand was limited. At the yards a fair business was in progress at the ruling prices. Wool was steady and in moderate request. Seeds were rather quiet and unchanged, except a stronger feeling in clover. Hides were steady. Small orders were received for broom-corn, which was unchanged in price, though weak, the receipts continuing heavy. Hay was quiet and steady. The loose hay is plenty enough in the city, and the trade in pressed has not started, though the call for it is increasing. The demand for green fruits was fair at recent prices, except that apples were easier, owing to larger receipts.

Lake freights were moderately active and rather firm at the advance gained last week, 4c being the rate on corn to Buffalo, and not many vessels offering. Room was taken for 121,000 bu wheat, 250,000 bu corn, and 42,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 13½c on wheat and 12½c on corn.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 7.—Receipts—Flour, 2,334 brls; wheat, 511,000 bu; corn, 54,396 bu; oats, 134,714 bu; corn-meal, 1,320 pkgs; rye, 41,600 bu; barley, 17,100 bu; malt, 7,611 bu; pork, 174 brls; beef, 1,038 pkgs; cut meats, 2,749 pkgs; lard, 4,459 pkgs; whisky, 505 brls.

Exports—Forty-eight hours—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 475,000 bu; corn, 258,000 bu; oats, 72,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g Oct. 5, '78.	Week end'g Sept. 28, '78.	Week end'g Oct. 6, '77.
Flour, brls	114,155	76,000	57,517
Wheat, bu	2,519,437	3,155,000	1,625,843
Corn, bu	1,311,532	747,000	1,242,552
Oats, bu	98,154	163,400	....
Rye, bu	35,843	194,000	151,044
Pork, brls	3,325	6,269	3,166
Lard, lbs	4,070,498	4,309,865	3,789,171
Bacon, lbs	7,648,611	6,862,470	5,328,004

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Oct. 5, 1878.	Sept. 28, 1878.	Oct. 6, 1877.	Oct. 7, 1876.
Wheat, bu	1,784,000	1,396,000	288,698	1,931,892
Corn, bu	1,485,000	1,437,000	2,975,828	1,195,387
Oats, bu	1,207,000	1,156,000	881,826	825,187
Rye, bu	200,000	191,000	28,536	158,305
Barley, bu	200,000	204,000	69,043	91,245

Buffalo—Wheat, 639,485 bu in store and 1,854,578 bu afloat; corn, 1,032,131 in store and 1,700,915 bu afloat; oats, 227,286 bu; rye, 110,286 bu; barley, 223,442 bu. Oswego—Wheat, 180,000 bu; corn, 190,000 bu; rye, 6,774 bu; barley, 64,800 bu. Baltimore—Wheat, 484,351 bu; corn, 309,062 bu. Philadelphia—Wheat, 162,796 bu; corn, 183,690 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	195,544	231,719
Milwaukee	107,000	84,000
New York	511,000	475,000
Detroit	88,593	118,648
Toledo	79,000	27,000
St. Louis	75,000	21,000
Baltimore	95,000	108,000
Total	1,151,137	1,065,367

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 7: Walker, Oakley & Co., 191 cords hemlock bark; A. J. Latham, 440 tons salt; Irish, Bullen & Co., 230,000 ft lumber; Fuller & Fuller, 6 cases essences; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods; T. U. Bond, 50 brls ale; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 400 boxes tin plate; Fowler Bros., 230 sacks salt; G. W. Sheldon, 2 cases brushes and perfumery; Lyon & Healy, 5 cases musical instruments; Louis Reinach, 2 cases toys; Kohlsaat & Co., 1 case dry goods; Keith Brothers, 1 case earthenware; C. P. Coggeshall, 2 cases frames; L. Schick, 1 case books; James Walsh, 1 case artificial flowers. Collection, $2,973.24.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow, and averaged easier, though hogs were quoted stronger, with a smaller supply than is usual for Monday. There was very little demand, and the trading was partly in changes from one month to another. The shipping inquiry was moderate, and the reported exports large.

Chicago packers, during the summer packing season from March 1 to date, have slaughtered 1,742,000 hogs, against 1,288,000 for the corresponding period in 1877. The total number of hogs packed in the West for the same period add up 2,788,951 in 1878, and 2,105,143 in 1877.

MESS PORK—Was dull, and declined 10c per brl, closing 5c lower than Saturday. Sales were reported of 750 brls spot at $7.70; 9,000 brls seller November at $7.65@7.72½; 6,500 brls seller December at $7.75@7.80; and 500 brls seller the year at $7.60. Total, 16,750 brls. The market closed tame at $7.70@7.75 spot, $7.70@7.72½ for October, $7.70@7.72½ for November, $7.77½@7.80 seller December, and about $8.60@8.65 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at $7.75@9.00.

LARD—Was dull and unchanged, a decline in sympathy with pork being prevented by a reported advance of 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $6.17½; 3,500 tcs seller November at $6.17½@6.20; 1,500 tcs seller December at $6.20; and 1,250 tcs seller January at $6.25@6.27½. Total, 6,730 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.20@6.25 for spot, $6.17½@6.20 seller October, $6.17½@6.20 seller November, $6.20@6.22½ seller December, and about $6.15 seller the year.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand, with no important change in prices, and some transactions were hinted at in addition to the following reported: 10,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 400,000 lbs short-ribs at $4.87½ spot and $4.75@4.80 seller October; 400 tcs sweet-pickled hams and 100 boxes long and short clears, both on private terms. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.87½	$4.87½	$4.95	$5.20
Boxed	4.05	5.05	5.10	5.37½
October, loose	3.85	4.75	4.80	4.85
December, boxed	3.75	4.50	4.60	4.70

Long clears quoted at $4.80 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.50@5.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 9@9½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6@6½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅞@5c for shoulders, 5¾@6c for short ribs, 6@6½c for short clears, 10¾@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 5@6c for white, 4⅝c for yellow, and 4½c for brown. Sale was made of 60 brls white at 6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.00@16.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅛@6½c for city and 6⅛@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, and weak in sympathy with wheat. The trading was chiefly local, shippers being unable to operate at quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 550 brls springs at $4.62½@5.50; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 750 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $5.00@5.50; fair to good brands of white winters, $4.00@4.50; good to choice red winters, $4.50@5.00; prime to choice springs, $4.50@5.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.25; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.25@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; patent springs, $6.00@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was moderately active, and firmer. Sales were 70 tons at $8.00 free on board, and $7.87½@8.25 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track. Sale was made of 100 brls on private terms.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $9.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and weak. The market for next month declined 1½c and closed 1¼c lower than Saturday. The British markets were all quiet, and New York advices were conflicting, some noting a better demand, and others quoting lower prices. The receipts here were unusually large, 604 car-loads being inspected into store, with a light demand for shipment, the lower grades only being wanted for that purpose, while the stock of No. 2 is piling up rather rapidly, the proportion of that grade to the total receipts being on the increase. There was a fair inquiry for No. 2, but it was to carry against contracts, the November premium of 2@2½c being large enough to induce capital to take hold of it. This made the feeling in futures quite heavy, as there was no prospect of a speedy change in the situation, and there was a good deal more offering to sell short than on the higher prices of last week. Seller November opened at 83¼@83½c, declined to 82⅝c, reacted to 83⅛c, and closed at 82⅞c. Seller December was quiet at 83⅞@84⅛c, closing at 84⅛c. Seller the month ranged at 80⅛@81⅛c, closing with cash No. 2 at 80⅛c. No. 3 closed at 67c for Air-Line, and 68½c for South-Branch houses. Spot sales were reported of 75,000 bu No. 2 at 80⅛@81c; 50,000 bu No. 3 at 67@68⅞c; 17,000 bu rejected at 51c; 400 bu do at 52c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 56@69½c. Total, 144,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull at a decline of 1⅛@2c, No. 2 closing at 85c. Seller November was inactive at 87c asked. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 red at 88c; 23,000 bu No. 2 red and amber at 84⅛@85c; 800 bu No. 3 at 81c; 1,000 bu white, by sample, at 86½c on track; and 400 bu do at 90c free on board car. Total, 28,000 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu No. 2 at 81c.

CORN—Was tame during the greater part of the session, and rather weak, declining ⅛c per bu and closing ⅜@⅛c lower than Saturday. Liverpool was quiet, and New York dull and lower, while our receipts were larger, and the market sympathized with wheat. There was a fair demand for shipment, especially for rejected, which sold at one time within ¾c of the price of No. 2, though it closed at 1c difference at 32⅛@32½c. Futures were generally dull, buyers holding off for further concessions, while sellers were slow to operate at a decline, except when already on the long side. Seller November opened at 34⅝c, declined to 34⅛c, and closed at 34⅛c. Seller December was quiet at about ⅛c below November, closing at 34⅛c; and May was nearly nominal at 36@36⅛c. Seller the month ranged at 33⅛@34c, closing at the inside, and car-lots of No. 2 closed at 33⅞@33⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 221,400 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 33⅛@34c; 22,600 bu rejected at 32@33⅛c; 9,600 bu by sample at 32@34c on track; 800 bu do at 34⅛c free on board cars; and 2,400 bu ears at 36c delivered. Total, 256,800 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and about ⅛c lower, declining in company with other grain. The market was also depressed by the liberal receipts and the absence of buyers either for cash or futures. There was, however, some inquiry from shippers who were making up cargoes. No. 2 opened at 18⅛c, and sold down to 18⅛c, closing at 18⅛c. No. 2 white sold at 18⅛@19⅛c, according to location and date of receipt, and rejected at 16⅛@17c. Seller November sold at 19⅛@19⅛c, and closed at the inside. December was quiet at 20⅛c. October sold at 18⅛@18⅛c, and closed at this range. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 white at 18⅛@19⅛c; 40,800 bu No. 2 at 18⅛@18⅛c; 3,000 bu rejected at 16⅛@17c; 10,200 bu by sample at 18@25c on track; and 13,800 bu do at 18@23⅛c free on board. Total, 72,000 bu.

RYE—Was slow and ½c lower. The larger receipts and fall in wheat naturally caused weakness, and in addition the demand was light, though after the drop a few car lots were taken to ship. No. 2 sold at 43½c, and rejected at 40c. November was nominal at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 1,600 bu by sample at 42@44½c on track. Total, 10,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather dull and about 2@4c lower. The receipts were the heaviest of the new crop year, being 223 cars. This fact, and the general weakness, caused buyers to hold off, and the market soon dropped down, closing easy. The decline induced the shorts to fill in, and No. 2 was taken to carry. Most of the business, however, was in extra 3, which closed easy, the demand not being sufficient to absorb all the offerings. November sold at $1.05½@1.06, closing at the inside. October sold at $1.04. November extra 3 sold at 65@66c, and closed at 65c. Cash closed at $1.04. Extra 3 at 65c in A., D. & Co.'s, and 63c in other houses. No. 3 at 45@46c, and feed at 30c. Samples were also depressed by the big receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.04; 25,200 bu extra 3 at 63@66c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 45@46c; 400 bu feed at 30c; 18,000 bu by sample at 48@76c free on board; and 10,000 bu do at 36@89c free on board. Total, 61,200 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 365,000 bu at 80⅞@80⅞c for October, and 82⅜@83⅛c for November.

Corn—50,000 bu at 33⅞c for October, and 34⅛@34⅛c for November.

Oats—20,000 bu for December at 20⅛c.

Mess pork—750 brls at $7.80@7.82½ for December.

Short ribs—Sales 200,000 lbs at $4.60 for November, $4.40 for the year, and $4.42½ for January.

LATER.

Wheat sold at 80⅞@80⅞c for the month, and 82⅞@83c for November, closing at the inside for the former, and at 82⅞c for November. December sold at 84@84⅛c.

Corn sold at 34⅛@34⅛c for November, 33⅛c for October, and 38c for May, closing quiet at these prices.

Oats sold at 19⅛c for November, and closed with sellers at this figure.

Barley was quoted quiet at $1.02½ for October.

Mess pork was easier, sales being made of 5,000 brls at $7.72½@7.77½ for December, and $7.65@7.72½ for November.

Short ribs—Sales 50,000 lbs at $4.70 for October.

A charter was reported for 25,000 bu wheat to Buffalo.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady, sales being made of 3,500 brls at $7.67½ for November, $7.75 for December, and $8.70 for January.

Lard was steady, the closing sales being 750 tcs. at $6.20 for December, and $6.27½ for January.

Short ribs were easier, 50,000 lbs selling for October at $4.65.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was easy under large receipts. The demand is only fair: Fine green carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; green hurl, 4@4½c; red-tipped hurl, 3½@3¾c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3¾@4c; red-tipped do, 3½@3¾c; inferior, 2¾@3c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—There was a firm and unchanged market. Shippers and the local trade were buying freely at the following range of prices: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 8@10c.

BAGGING—There was a moderately active movement at the annexed range of prices: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool-sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Prices of September goods were very firm under a continued active demand, but the poorer grades were rather easy. Quotations remain as before: Full cream, 8½@9½c; part skims, 7½@8½c; low grades, 4@6c.

COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged. There was a fairly firm feeling at the annexed prices: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block $4.50.

EGGS—Were dull at 16c per doz. The receipts continue liberal.

FISH—There is a continued active demand for salt-water fish, but lake descriptions remain dull, as is usual at this time of year. Prices were steadily held at the following range: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ¼-brl, $12.50; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; do, No. 2 shore, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay, $7.00@7.25; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.50; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, 4½@4¾c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do round, brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; Holland herring, $1.25; smoked halibut, 7½@8c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported good and improving, so far as imported fruits and nuts were concerned, but for domestic varieties trade continues sluggish with prices still unsettled. New raisins are now arriving freely, and are offering at only a slight advance over old. It is understood that a circular has been sent out by some one in the trade quoting new Valencias at 7c. It is well known that "spot" goods cannot be sold at so low a figure, except at a loss to seller. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN—Dates, 4¾@5½c; figs, layers, 8@12c; Turkish prunes, 6¾@7½c; French do, kegs, new, 8½@9c; do, boxes, 10@16c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.10; London layers, new, $2.35@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.15; Valencias, new, 7½@7¾c; Zante currants, 4½@5c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2½@3¼c; Ohio, 3@3¾c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6¾@7c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18½c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6½@6¾c; Texas pecans, 6@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4¾@5½c; Tennessee do, 5½@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and steady. The offerings consisted mostly of apples and grapes, and the first mentioned fruit was easier, the supply being on the increase: Apples, $1.50@2.00 per brl; Concord and Diana grapes, 2@4c per lb; Delaware and Catawba do, 5@7c per lb; Ionia do, 8@10c; pears, 50c@$1.00; peaches, 25@75c; cranberries, $7.00@8.00 per brl; quinces, 50@70c per basket; West India oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; lemons, $8.00@9.50 per box; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; do grapes, 12½@15c per lb, in 4 and 8 box cases.

GROCERIES—Trade was again reported quiet, and for coffees and sugars the market was easier, the former being quoted a ¼c and the latter ⅛c lower. Other lines were about steady. We revise our list as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c; Rangoon, 6½@6¾c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 27½@29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@20½c; good to prime, 17¼@18½c; common to fair, 15¼@16½c; roasting, 14½@14¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10⅞@10¾c; crushed, 10½@10¾c; granulated, 9¾@10c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A standard, 9¾c; do No. 2, 9½@9⅝c; extra C, 8⅞@9c; C No. 1, 8⅝@8¾c; C No. 2, 8⅜@8½c; yellow, 7¾@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@42c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Was steady. The offerings were light, and the demand small. The farmers supply the city, and shippers are not making many inquiries yet. No. 1 timothy, $8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50; mixed do, $6.50; upland prairie, $7.00; and No. 1, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were firm under a steady, good demand from dealers and tanners. Cured hides, light, 8c; do heavy, 7½c; do damaged, 6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40@45c; dry flint, 14½@15½c; dry-salted, 11@12c; green city butchers', 6½c; steers, 7½c.

LEATHER—Only a fair business is doing but dealers look for a good demand a little later in the season. Prices remain firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.00	Line	$ 24@ 36
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo slaughter sole	25@ 29
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85	Chicago sole	24@ 28
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	24@ 28
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 1	21@ 23	Insole	22@ 26
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	30@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 85	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.15@2.00		85@1.15

OILS—No price-changes were noted. Business continues reasonably active, and a steady and firm feeling prevails. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 11½c; carbon, Illinois legal test, 150 deg. 13½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 16½c; Michigan, legal test, 22c; Elaine, 18½c; extra winter strained lard oil, 65c; do ice-pressed, 60c; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 49c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg. 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at about 50@52c per bu for Early Rose on track, and mixed lots brought 42@45c. Sweet potatoes were plenty and slow at $2.50@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Was in fair supply and easy, the demand being rather light. Chickens were quoted at $2.50@3.00, ducks at $2.50, geese at $7.00, and turkeys at 8@9c. Prairie chickens were steady at $4.25@4.50, and wild ducks at $1.25@2.25 per doz.

SALT—Was steady and fairly active: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, per brl, $1.30@2.00; do, per sack of 240 lbs, $1.50; Ashton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request, clover being a shade better. Timothy sold at 95c@$1.12, clover at $4.20@4.55, and flax at $1.29@1.32.

TEAS—The market was quoted quiet and steady. Following is the list:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Was unchanged at $6.00 for beech and at $7.00 for maple. Slabs were quoted at $4.00@4.50; all delivered.

WHISKY—Was reported active and unchanged, with sale of 250 brls on the basis of $1.07 per gallon for highwines. New York was quoted at $1.13½, Cincinnati at $1.08, and Peoria at $1.05.

WOOL—Was steady under a continued moderate inquiry. The orders come principally from the Western woolen manufacturers. Following are the quotations: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 21@22c; fine do in good condition, 19@20c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@26c; fine do, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

LUMBER.

The lumber market was dull and weak under heavy offerings. About 80 vessels were at the docks during the day, and a large number went through to the yards. The fleet is one of the largest of the season. About 15 cargoes were sold, chiefly to the city. Old prices were obtained for the few lots sold, but buyers were holding off, and the market closed weak, with sellers hoping the country would come to the rescue. Piece-stuff was quoted at $7.50@7.75, common inch at $8.50@9.00, and medium do at $9.50@11.00. Shingles were quiet at $1.75@2.10, and lath at $1.25.

Sales: Schr E. Scoville, from Muskegon, 75,000 ft common strips and boards at $9.25, 175,000 lath at $1.25; barge to arrive from South Haven, 2,000,000 B & A shingles at $1.85; schr E. M. Portch, from Manistee, 328,000 ft strips and boards at $12.00; schr Clara, Manistee, 261,000 ft piece-stuff at $7.75.

The yard market was active and unchanged. Following is the lately revised list:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.50@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@17.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@ 9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@ 2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.10@ 2.25
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@ 2.10

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,500 head; same time last week, 3,775 head. The supply was lighter than usual for the opening day, and under a good local and shipping demand the market was firmer for all grades, though none was materially higher. Most of the offerings, as for some time previous, were of Western and Texas cattle, and therefore the average of prices was low, most of the trading being done under $3.00. Sales of Texas through cattle were at $2.50@2.75; of Colorado-Texas at $2.55@3.20; and of poor to choice natives at $2.00@4.75. The market closed firm, with the yards well cleared.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Colorado-Texas	2.40@3.00
Texas—Through cattle	2.00@2.80
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
99	1,498	$4.75	18 Col.-Tex	885	$2.70
33 Colorado	1,408	4.05	24 Col.-Tex	928	2.75
36 Colorado	1,167	3.70	21 Col.-Tex	964	2.70
17	1,255	3.60	35 Col.-Tex	858	2.75
51 Colorado	1,120	3.50	56 Texas	955	2.75
54 Colorado	1,145	3.50	84 Col.-Tex	898	2.60
34	1,190	3.40	79 Col.-Tex	905	2.60
16	1,203	3.40	78 Col.-Tex	900	2.60
13	1,076	3.00	42 Texas	889	2.65
12	1,125	3.35	72 Col.-Tex	893	2.55
19 Colorado	1,096	3.25	60 Col.-Tex	907	2.55
94 Col.-Tex	1,081	3.20	18 Texas	837	2.55
51 Kan.-Tex	1,052	3.15	44 Texas	898	2.65
80 Kan.-Tex	1,028	3.15	68 Texas	958	2.75
22 Kan.-Tex	952	2.95	39	1,005	2.75
41 Col.-Tex	904	2.87½	15	953	2.50
44 Texas	933	2.75	17 cows	823	2.35
41 Col.-Tex	892	2.75	23 cows	808	2.35
76 Col.-Tex	933	2.75	27 heifers	695	2.30
22 Col.-Tex	927	2.75	15	999	2.30
22 Col.-Tex	936	2.75	21	845	2.15
29 Col.-Tex	1,000	2.75	22	899	2.00

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 7,000; same time last week, 15,253. The arrivals were less than half as large as for the same time last week, and also fell considerably short of the average. There was a good local and shipping demand, and the supply was quickly absorbed at an advance over Saturday's prices of 5@10c per 100 lbs, sales making at $3.30@3.50 for common to choice light weights; at $3.00@3.45 for heavy packing, and at $3.30@3.75 for good to extra heavy shipping. Skips were closed out at $2.50@2.75. The market closed firm, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	277	$3.45	63	323	$3.75	45	291	$3.60
48	307	3.55	50	389	3.75	28	284	3.65
82	192	3.45	31	313	3.75	62	227	3.50
20	248	3.50	36	219	3.50	46	194	3.40
121	319	3.50	99	225	3.35	68	287	3.45
15	235	3.50	25	244	3.25	64	234	3.45
63	304	3.45	61	252	3.40	63	304	3.45
50	211	3.45	58	263	3.37½	63	263	3.37½
39	222	3.45	65	228	3.40	61	259	3.37½
28	195	3.40	24	199	3.35	50	211	3.45
36	301	3.40	54	189	3.35	39	221	3.45
29	202	3.45	48	279	3.50	61	260	3.45
49	255	3.35	64	274	3.35	28	195	3.40
93	172	3.15	105	296	3.40	62	189	3.40
61	194	3.50	65	228	3.40	47	300	3.40
48	256	3.30	15	149	3.15	25	327	3.60
46	300	3.35	54	197	3.35	23	222	3.40
38	189	3.40	61	252	3.40	59	241	3.40
34	227	3.40	58	282	3.37½	29	235	3.40
38	213	3.40	61	260	3.37½	30	208	3.30
37	184	3.40	63	263	3.37½	33	270	3.30
17	199	3.60	32	287	3.35	43	220	3.30
68	278	3.35	37	288	3.35	50	274	3.30

SHEEP—Received, 800. There was a light demand at $2.75@4.25 for poor to extra grades per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 7.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,900, making 9,700 for the week, against 13,600 last week; feeling firmer, especially toward the close; native steers 7¾c to dress 55 lbs to 10½c to dress 57 lbs, with a few selections at 10¾c to dress 57 lbs; Texans, 5¾@7¾c to dress 54@55 lbs; Colorado half-breeds, 7@7¾c to dress 55 lbs; nearly 150 car-loads back expected in to-morrow; exporters took 800 at 8¼@10½c to dress 56@57 lbs; highest price for very fine Ohio steers, 1,600 lbs, lowest figure for fair Kentucky steers, 1,200 lbs; for the week ended Saturday exports were 730 live cattle and 960 dressed quarters.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,400, making 29,200 for the week, against 3,200 last week; market fair for sheep; 3¼@5½c the extremes, but easier for lambs: fair to extra, 5@5¾c; best car-load sheep in the market, 126 lbs, to exporters at 5¼c.

Swine—Receipts, 13,000, making 38,350 for the week, against 33,800 last week; market very quiet for live at $3.75@4.00 per 100 lbs: 4 car-loads sold within the range.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—Cattle—Most buyers out of the market; supply good, but mostly common to medium; Colorados at $3.00@3.50; and do wintered Texans, $2.37½@2.80; good demand for fat cattle, but none here; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 500.

Sheep—Unchanged; fair to good muttons, $2.75@3.25; prime to fancy, $3.50@3.85; receipts, 450 head; shipments, 350.

Hogs—Steady and unchanged; Yorkers, $3.20@3.35; packing, $3.25@3.40; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3.45@3.60; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,700.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, 1,938 head through and 612 local; total for six day ending this day, 3,060 through and 1,734 local; supply light, but no business doing, except at retail, and six loads bought for the New York market; the balance six loads for local trade; prices are recorded about ¼c better than at the close of last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,015; total for six days, 17,990; Yorkers, $3.40@3.55; Philadelphias, $4.00@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,100 head; total for six days, 5,700; supply light; common to extra, $3.00@4.25; prospects fair.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 7—Cattle—Slow and a shade off; quality considered; very best, 4¾@4¾c; first quality, 3¾@3¾c; medium, 2¾@3¾c; ordinary, 2@2¾c; most sales at 3¾@4c; receipts, 4,367; sales, 2,053.

Swine—Moderately active; prices ⅛c off; quotations, 4¾@5¾c; receipts, 9,603.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,518; quotations, 3@4½c; trade moderately active.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Hogs—Market dull and prices a shade lower; common, $2.50@3.00; light, $3.15@3.35; packing, $3.20@3.45; receipts, 2,367; shipments, 110.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 47s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 33s; short ribs, 34s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 29s 6d. Hams, 44s. Lard, 35s 6d. Prime mess beef, 67s; India mess beef, 72s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 38s.

London, Oct. 7.—Liverpool—Wheat very quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in very light demand. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Farmers' delivery of English wheat during the past week, 70,000 to 75,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, Oct. 7—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 20s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 35s 6d.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Easier at 6¾@6 9-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 15,000; American, 6,000.

Lard—American, 35s 9d.

Linseed—27s 6d@28s.

Antwerp, Oct. 7.—Petroleum—23s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 7.—Grain—Winter wheat offered very freely; declined sharply on early deliveries, in most instances about 1c per bu, in the option line, 1@1½c per bu, leading to a fairly active movement, closing generally heavy; spring wheat decidedly heavy, yielding 1@2c per bu, and closing weak and irregular. Foreign advices of lifeless markets; 2,000 bu Chicago at 98c. Corn more active at lower prices; Northwestern, 59c. Oats more sought; quoted generally a trifle stronger; 2,600 bu mixed Wested at 25½@31½c; 28,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 30c.

Provisions—Mess pork more sought and steady; Western dull and barely steady; October closing at $8.60@8.65; November, $8.65@8.70. Cut meats inactive and weak. Bacon very quiet; Western long clear at 5¾c. Western steam lard moderately inquired for: quoted steady; October, $6.62½@6.65; November, $6.62½.

Tallow—Moderately sought; prime to choice city, 6 15-16@7c.

Sugar—Raw in rather more demand; quoted on a basis of 7 7-16@7½c for fair, and 7 11-16@7¾c for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate request.

Whisky—Scarce; quoted up to $1.14@1.15 regular.

Freights—Business comparatively tame; rates varied little; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 1,800 brls flour, chiefly through freight, at 3s@3s 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Dull at 10⅜@10½c; futures steady: October, 10.28c; November, 10.28c; December, 10.30c; January, 10.34c; February, 10.40c.

Flour—Heavy, receipts, 23,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.80; common to choice extra, $3.80@4.10; good to choice, $4.15@4.75; extra white, $4.80@5.50; extra Ohio, $3.90@5.25; St. Louis, $4.00@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

Grain—Wheat heavy; receipts, 511,000 bu; rejected spring, 78c; No. 3 spring, 85@88c; No. 2 do, 95@98c; ungraded red, 99½c@$1.05½; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 2 do, $1.03@1.05; No. 1 do, $1.04½@1.05; ungraded amber, $1.03@1.04½; No. 2 amber, $1.02@1.03. Rye heavy; Western quoted at 56@59c. Barley heavy. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn light trade; receipts, 543,000 bu; ungraded, 47¼@49c; steamer, 47½c; No. 2, 47¼@48c; white Western, 52½c; round yellow, 62½@65c. Oats firmer; receipts, 135,000 bu; rejected, 26c; No. 3, 27c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2, 29@29½c; do white, 29½@30c; No. 1 white, 35c; mixed do, 27@32c; white Western, 29½@38c.

Hay—Dull at 40@45c.

Hops—Firm; yearlings, 5@8c; Eastern and Western, 10@12c; New York State, 8@15c.

Groceries—Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm; limited demand.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal; united, 82½@83c; crude, 5½c; refined, 9½c.

Tallow—Steady at 7@7 1-16c.

Resin—Firm; $1.40@1.45.

Turpentine—Firm at 29c.

Provisions—Pork steady; mess, $8.70. Beef quiet but steady: Philadelphia mess, 18½c. Cut meats heavy; Western long clear middles, 5¼c; short do 6¼c. Lard steady; prime steam, $6.65.

Butter—Dull; Western, 6@25c.

Cheese—Quiet; Western, 6@9¼c.

Whisky—Firm; Western, $1.14; city, $1.13@1.13¼.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—The panic in the wheat market continued throughout the day. November No. 2 selling at one time as low as 84½c per bu. Receipts continue liberal, reaching the amount of 106,520 bu for forty-eight hours. Shipments were also large, reaching 83,959 bu, so that the stock in store was increased only about 23,000 bu. No reasons are given by the most experienced operators for the decline, and there appears extreme doubt in many minds whether the bottom has been reached. To-day the price of wheat was the lowest which has been touched in this market since 1874. The following is the amount of grain of all kinds in store at this place to-day:

WHEAT.		CORN.	
No. 1 spring	4,500	No. 2	18,564
No. 1 hard	21,928	Rejected	774
No. 2	716,891		
No. 3	174,615	Total	19,338
No. 4	39,276	RYE.	
Rejected	12,892	No. 1	30,212
Special bin	39,755	No. 2	1,181
Winter	30,639		
		Total	31,393
Total	1,040,496	BARLEY.	
OATS.		No. 2	700,717
No. 2	106,442	No. 3	106,823
Rejected	10,029	Rejected	2,638
No. 2 white	1,730	Special bin	32,958
Total	118,201	Total	843,136

To the Western Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—Flour—Quiet and nominal.

Grain—Wheat weak; opened 1c lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.04; No. 1 Milwaukee, 87c; No. 2, 82½c; October, 82½c; November, 84½c; December, 86½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 68c; No. 4, 57½c; rejected, 49½c. Corn dull and depressed; No. 2, 33½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 18½c. Rye ½c lower; No. 1, 43½c. Barley depressed; No. 2 spring, 95c; November, 97½c.

Provisions—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, $7.75 cash and October. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 177,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Flour—Quiet and nominally steady; Western super, $2.75@3.50; do extra, $4.25; do family, $4.50@5.00; City Mills super, $3.00@3.50; do extra, $4.00@4.25; do Rio brands, $5.25@5.50; Patapsco family, $6.25.

Grain—Wheat—Western lower; closing firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.03½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, $1.03¼@1.03½; November, $1.04¼; December, $1.04¾@1.05. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and October, 47½c; November, 47½@47¾c. Oats fairly active and firm; Western white, 27@30c; do mixed, 27@28½c; Pennsylvania, 29@30c. Rye—No stock; market firm at 56@58c.

Hay—Quiet; light demand for prime.

Provisions—Dull; jobbing demand only. Mess pork, $9.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 5¾c; packed, 5¼@5½@6¼@6¾c. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib sides, 7@7½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 13@14c. Lard—Refined, tcs, 8c.

Butter—Choice wanted and firm; Western and glades, 16@18c.

Petroleum—Quiet and nominal; crude, 7½c; refined, 9¾c.

Coffee—Dull; Rio cargoes, 14¾@17¾c.

Whisky—Firm at $1.09½.

Receipts—Flour, 3,700 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu; corn, 27,800 bu; oats, 3,900 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 108,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

Freights—To Liverpool per steam quiet. Cotton, 5-16@11-32d; flour, 2s6d; grain, 6½d asked.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Wabash, 93c; No. 1 white Michigan, 93¼c; No. 2 do, 90c; amber Michigan, spot, 92c; November, 92½c; No. 2 do, 90c; No. 2 red winter, spot and October, 92c; November, 93¼c; December, 93½c; No. 3 red, 90c asked; 89½c bid; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 91½c; rejected Wabash, 87c; No. 1 Western amber, 92½c; No. 2 amber Illinois, 97½c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 38½c; No. 2, 37¾c; damaged, 35½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 20¼c.

Clover-Seed—Prime, $4.20@4.25.

Freights—Firm and unchanged.

Receipts—Wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

Toledo, Oct. 7—4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, 96c; amber Michigan, November, 92c; No. 2 red winter, October, 91½c; November, 92c; No. 3 red, 89c; No. 2 canal red, 91c.

Others unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Flour—Quiet; supers, $3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $3.75@4.75; high grades, $4.75@5.75c.

Grain—Corn quiet but firm; white mixed, 52c; yellow, 60c. Oats steady with a firm demand; St. Louis, 34@36.

Corn-Meal—Higher; choice held at $2.50@2.60.

Hay—Market dull; prime quoted at $13.50; choice, $16.00.

Provisions—Pork dull and unchanged at $9.50. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 8½c; keg, 9¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, new, 5½c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Sugar-cured hams—Market dull; quoted at 12@13c, as in size and condition.

Whisky—Steady; Western, rectified, $1.05@1.10.

Groceries—Coffee quiet but firm; jobbing ordinary to prime, 14½@18½c in gold. Sugar and molasses—Nothing doing. Rice quiet but steady at 5@6½c.

Bran—Quiet but firm at 65@67½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7.—Flour—Dull; supers, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.00@3.50; Minnesota family, $5.00@5.75; high grades, $7.00@8.00; rye flour, $3.25@3.30.

Grain—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 red, $1.03½; amber, $1.04½@1.05½; white, $1.06@1.09. Corn dull; yellow, 49½@50c; mixed, 47½c. Oats weak; white Western, 28@30½c; mixed do, 26@28c. Rye dull at 58@60c.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Lard heavy; loose butchers', $6.25@6.50.

Butter—Steady; New York State and Bradford County extras, 19@21c; Western Reserve, 15@17c.

Eggs—Weak; Western, 19½@20c.

Cheese—Dull and unchanged.

Petroleum—Unchanged.

Whisky—Steady; Western, $1.10.

Receipts—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye, 2,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Market dull, and prices a shade lower at 10@10¼c.

Flour—Dull; family, $4.10@5.50.

Grain—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; red and amber, 80@88c; white, 85@90c; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 14,000 bu. Corn dull; tending downward at 38@39c. Oats easier at 22@25c. Rye—Market dull and prices a shade lower at 50@51c. Barley dull and lower to sell; No. 2 fall held at $1.12@1.15.

Provisions—Pork quiet; jobbing, $8.50@8.75. Lard quiet, but steady; current make, $6.25; kettle, $7.50@8.00. Bulk meats inactive at $4.25, 5.25, and 5.37½@5.50. Bacon—Market dull and prices a shade lower at $5.00, $5.87½@6.00, and $6.25@6.50.

Whisky—Active and firm at $1.06.

Butter—Easier; fancy creamery, 25c; choice Western reserve, 14@15c; choice Central Ohio, 13@14c.

Linseed Oil—Dull at 55@57c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 85½@86¾c cash; 86½@85c October; 85½@86¾c, closing 85¼c, November; 88¼@86¾c December; No. 3 do, 82½@82¼c. Corn lower; 31½@31¾c cash; 32½@32¾c November. Oats lower; 19½c cash; 20⅛@20¼c November; 21½c December. Rye lower; 46½c. Barley unchanged.

Whisky—Quiet at $1.07.

Provisions—Pork dull at $8.50. Dry salt nominal. Bacon lower at $5.25@5.75, $5.87½@6.00, and $6.15. Lard nominally $6.25.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bu; wheat, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Quiet at 10¼c.

Flour—Market dull; extra $3.00@3.25; family $3.50@3.75; No. 2, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $4.75@5.25.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull and lower; red 91c; amber and white, 93c. Corn firm; white, 45c; mixed, 44c. Oats—Firmer; white, 24c; mixed, 23c. Rye—Market dull at 55c.

Hay—Steady at $9.00@11.00.

Provisions—Pork—Dull and lower at $9.00. Lard—Quiet, but firm; choice leaf tierce, $8.75; do kegs, $10.00. Bulk meats—Quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾@5¾c. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6@6½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13½c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.06.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Flour—Moderate demand; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@4.75; Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.25; winter wheat patent, $6.00@7.50.

Grain—Wheat, spring, $1.06½@1.08. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 52½@55c; steamer, 51@52c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 35@38c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; mixed, 25@32c. Rye, 60c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,500 brls; corn, 10,000 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 49,000 bu; wheat, 9,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet at 87c September; 89¼c October. Corn—Western mixed, 33@34c; December offered at 32½c. Oats quiet at 18@19c. Rye quiet at 43@44c.

Provisions—Quiet; shoulders, $4.00; clear rib, $5.25; winter-cured hams, 8½c. Lard—Prime steam firm at $6.50.

Hogs—Active and firm at $3.00@3.40; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 170.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat unsettled; sales 1,000 bu Green Bay and 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee on private terms. Corn dull; sales 670 bu by sample at 40½c; 2,500 bu Kansas at 42¾@43c. Other grains neglected.

Freights—Canal freights: Wheat, 8¼@8½c; corn, 7¾c. Railroad freights steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 7.—Flour—Steady.

Grain—Wheat easier; extra, 95½@96c; No. 1 white, $1.04¼@1.04¾; October, $1.04¼; November, $1.04¼; milling No. 1, $1.12½. Receipts, 88,593 bu; shipments, 118,648 bu.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.00. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 48c.

PEORIA.

Peoria, Oct. 7.—Highwines—Firm at $1.05½; no sales reported.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Market steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Market opened very quiet, remaining so throughout the day; 83½c bid, declined to 82½c, closing at 83½c bid; shipments, 56,000; averaging, 46,000; transactions, 125,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, $1.03½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Business dull on account of the Hebrew holiday; cotton goods quiet in agents' hands but prices are nominally unchanged; prints in irregular demand; ginghams sluggish; worsted dress goods in fair request; men's wear woolens quiet; foreign goods in light demand.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, Oct. 7.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firmer, at 27½c.

HOG-CHOLERA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

De Kalb, Oct. 7.—For several weeks past farmers have been complaining of hog-cholera, and many hogs had been lost and many shipped, but within the past ten days the hog-yards have been depopulated as fast as has some of the Southern cities. One farmer lost 175 within forty-eight hours; another lost 105; still another lost upwards of 80. Immediately upon its appearance in a yard, some men have shipped or sold their entire stock that was at all salable, while others refuse to sell, believing all would be affected before they would reach the consumer. The great cry is: What can be done to save our hogs? As hogs are one of the principal productions of our farmers, hard times are expected here this winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.
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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.
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THE COURTS.

The Contending Street-Railway Companies.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

The litigation between the Metropolitan and West Division Railway Companies, which has been going on the past two years, is a very interesting one, especially in a legal point of view, for it will determine a new question as to the extent of the doctrine of eminent domain. The West Division Company claimed that the State had made a contract in which it expressly agreed not to exercise the powers of eminent domain so as to let any rights to lay tracks on Lake street to rival companies within a period of twenty years. It was argued on one side that the express contract of the State not to exercise its powers of eminent domain for a limited period must be adhered to, and that any law of the State afterward passed to the contrary impaired the obligation of contracts. No adjudicated cases could be found where the power of eminent domain had been allowed to sweep away the right after the State had covenanted that it would not exercise its power. The nearest case in point was the West River bridge case in 6 Howard, and Justice Woodbury then said that had there been an express covenant not to exercise the power of eminent domain, the State could not by a subsequent law have destroyed such a covenant under the laws of eminent domain; that a State law to that effect would be in violation of the contract and contrary to the Constitution of the United States. But the point did not really arise because such an express covenant had not been made by the State in that case.

The position that the contract would be thus violated was denied by the opposite side, on the ground that the State could not make a valid agreement not to exercise in any given case its power of eminent domain. To this it was replied that the State had in certain cases agreed not to exercise its sovereign power of taxation, and in those cases its right to do so had been upheld. There was no difference in principle between its agreeing not to exercise the power of taxation and not to exercise the power of eminent domain.

Judge Lawrence opened the argument yesterday, stating briefly the facts and the present condition of the case. He contended a Federal Court could never acquire jurisdiction of condemnation proceedings between two State corporations, but that such a matter was for the State courts to determine. It would be doing a gross injustice to the State tribunals for the Federal courts to attempt to condemn the franchise again, or to set aside the judgment of the former without knowing all the evidence offered in the former trial. The Supreme Court of Illinois had carefully considered the question, they had jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and their decision was final. The Federal Court should therefore dissolve the injunction and allow the Metropolitan Company to go on and lay its tracks.

Mr. Ayer, on behalf of the West Division Railway Company, said that the counsel on the other side had entirely failed to appreciate the nature and importance of the questions involved. The present case was a controversy between a private individual and a railway company. The rights under which Foster founded his claims were rights growing out of a contract made between the Chicago West Division Railway Company and the city. The State courts had utterly failed to appreciate the questions involved, and the result was an atrocious failure of justice. The question was whether there was no mode of obtaining relief. Another question was whether the law of eminent domain or the Horse and Dummy Railway act passed in 1874 was a valid and constitutional law. But, even if the State had the right to condemn any and all property, the Metropolitan Railway Company could not condemn unless such power was delegated by the State to it, and that had never been done. The State courts had utterly misunderstood the order of the Federal Court; they did not pass on the rights acquired by the contract or ordinance of the city. More than that, the West Division Railway Company was entitled to the judgment of the Federal Court on the validity of the contract, and the latter had no right to refer the question to the State Court for determination. There was a question whether such contract was constitutional. In such a case the Federal Court would not follow the decision of the State Court unless it commended itself to its judgment.

Where the complaint was made that the law of the State was void, because it impaired the obligation of contracts, the Federal courts would always assume power and feel it to be their duty to interpret the contract to see if it was constitutional. Ordinarily, where the State statutes had been interpreted by the State courts, the Federal courts would follow the construction of the State courts, but that practice was never followed where the question involved the constitutionality of the law of the State. Numerous cases were cited in support of this view.

Mr. Ayer then read the contract of 1863, and claimed it was given for a consideration, as the West Division Railway Company gave up some vested rights to get it.

Mr. Pratt, on behalf of the Metropolitan, followed in the closing argument. He claimed that any right the West Division Company might have was a property right, subject to condemnation like any other property right. It was a mere selfish, private claim the West Division Company had to which they were attempting to hold on. The line of argument was chiefly the same as that used in the trial of the case before Judge Rogers.

Judge Lawrence suggested that if the present decision of the State Court were not sustained there was no other way to find out the measure of damages, as the Federal Court could not entertain such a suit, and a State Court would not hear such a case again, it having already passed on the question.

Mr. Kales remarked that a Federal Judge sitting in chancery could have the damages for condemnation ascertained by a feigned issue out of chancery to be heard by a jury.

Judges Harlan and Blodgett then took the case under advisement, but no intimation was given as to when it would be decided.

THE STOW PAVEMENT.

In the case of James B. Smith vs. Henry M. Stow, a motion was made before Judge Williams yesterday for an injunction. Stow is the owner of a patent for a wooden pavement, and he has been creating considerable trouble lately by sending around notices to the numerous property-owners who have had their property paved with the cedar-block pavement notifying them that they were responsible for damages for infringing his patents. Smith, one of the parties thus notified, thereupon filed a bill charging that Stow did not dare to test the validity of his patent in court, and asking that he be enjoined from annoying property-owners or attempting to enforce his supposed rights until the validity of this patent has been passed on by the proper tribunal.

The motion for this injunction was made yesterday. Mr. L. L. Bond appeared for Smith, and claimed the injunction should be granted, first, because the patent was worthless, and conferred no rights on Stow, its principles having been anticipated years before; and, secondly, that a party owning property adjoining a paved street was not liable for infringement, whether the pavement was patented or not.

Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Burgett, then read the bill and numerous affidavits, tending to show that the patent had been anticipated by similar patents in England, as far back as about 1840.

Here the Judge interrupted and said he should want some authorities to show that property-owners using the patent were not liable. Mr. Bond was not prepared with the necessary citations, and after a little talk, the further argument of the motion was continued to Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. Becker & Dale appeared for Stow.

DIVORCES.

Lucy Engelke filed a bill yesterday to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Lucy Stenkel, because her husband, Charles Engelke, had been guilty of adultery.

Belle Hurd complains that her husband, Asahel Hurd, has been guilty of drunkenness and desertion for the past two years, for which she is entitled to a divorce.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Augusta Lichtenberger from Frederick Lichtenberger.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan will not be in court until this afternoon at 2 p. m. He will then deliver opinions in a number of cases he has under consideration. This evening he leaves to go to Washington.

In the case of Van Etten vs. George P. Bent, a bill to prevent the defendant from using complainant's name in connection with the sale of sewing-machine attachments, a motion was made before Judge Williams yesterday for an injunction. The motion was refused on the ground that the single testimony of complainant was more than offset by the affidavits of two of the defendants, and that it appeared that the former had for a considerable time after his sale of his business to them allowed them to use his name without objection.

Judge Blodgett yesterday, in the case of William Berry et al. vs. Thomas Emmett, of Rockford, granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from infringing complainants' patent for stump-extractors.

In the case of A. C. Badger vs. The Great Western Land Company and others, Judge Williams yesterday issued an order restraining the sale of a large number of lots in Riverside under executions on judgments against the Riverside Improvement Company, on the ground that the judgments were fraudulent.

Friday next will be the last day of service to the October term of the Circuit Court.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of Carl G. Van Platen.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Hamlin B. Denison and W. S. Stewart.

An Assignee will be chosen for John Beers and T. W. Wadsworth at 10 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

F. C. Weir filed a bill against the North Chicago Rolling Mills and O. W. Potter to restrain them from infringing a patent for an improvement in furnace-grates, issued March 12, 1861, to M. M. Rounds.

James Bailey sued Charles E. Browne for $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Hicks Cribb filed a petition to be allowed to change his name to that of James Hicks Clemes.

H. H. Bechtel sued Philip Goldman for $1,000.

The National Park Bank of New York began a suit for $2,000 against H. A. Woolley.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William S. Golsen commenced an action in trespass against Aaron M. McKay, claiming $10,000 damages.

W. S. French sued D. J. Pridham for $1,000.

F. E. Jones sued J. H. Harding for $1,000.

C. E. Packer brought suit for $1,000 against A. J. Griggs.

John Ariel began a suit against Daniel J. Wren, claiming $3,000.

Michael Hoffmann filed a bill against Johanna M. and C. L. Henry Meissner, E. S. Dreyer, and John N. Woltz to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,750 on Lot 38, Block 2, in Lay's Subdivision of Out-Lot or Block 12, in the Canal-Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, 40, 14.

W. H. Moore, administrator, began a suit in debt for $5,600 against Alice Dowd, Bartholomew Dowd, Thomas Forsyth, and Josiah Greenwood.

Lesser Friedberg complains that he is detained by Police-Superintendent Seavey for some unknown charge, and he asks to be released on a habeas corpus.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of G. W. Lee letters were granted to Hannah M. Jennings, under bond for $18,000.

In the estate of Isabella Clark letters were issued to James Clark, under bond for $20,000.

In the estate of Henry Heine letters were granted to Emily Heine and W. Rataje, under bond for $13,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN—Decisions at 2 p. m.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15 to 29, inclusive. No. 2, Goldston vs. Agnew, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—7, 8, 9, 10. No. 6, Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Moss, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—1 to 28, inclusive, except 23 and 28.

JUDGE BOOTH—51, 52, 55, 57, 59 to 69, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases, term Nos. 1,371, Hayes vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; 2,436, Kehoe vs. Graham; and 2,064, Gough vs. Dunne. No call of the calendar until further notice.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,224, Dee vs. McKay.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,615, Behlendorf vs. Dettmer.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—National Tube Works Company vs. E. Pratt Buell and E. G. Lyon, $275.96.—Samuel Myers vs. John G. and Charles F. Westerfield, $156.94.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—J. A. B. Waldo vs. William A. Phelan, $124.02.—G. S. Walker vs. George A. Elton, $37.—J. B. Quinn vs. Lawrence Duffy, $85.95.

RELIGIOUS.

DR. EVERTS.

At the close of the services at the First Baptist Church, Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Everts read the following:

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1878.—*To the First Baptist Church*—MY DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS: This church has reached a crisis in its remarkable history. She was mother of the Baptist churches of the Northwest. By forecast and sacrifice, she was among the foremost founders of our denominational schools. Her enterprise in church building and church extension has been unsurpassed. But the great fires arrested our progress, impoverished our membership, and destroyed our incomparable church home, without bringing any relief as to other suffering churches. Removing to a new location discouraged us by dividing our counsels. Our property shrinking greatly in value and the continued effort to maintain worship on the old field left us greatly crippled in resources. Our architect and contractor, unable to fulfill their promises, added $20,000 to our debts; from these causes our church debt proper increased to $50,000 (when none was expected).

Besides the debts of other churches falling back on us, constituted out of our missions, or debts assumed in exchange of properties, so increased our indebtedness as to make it amount to more than $70,000. More than, in our circumstances of discouragement, it seems possible to pay. The question now presses for immediate answer: Can the First Church be saved as a corporation, or should the occupation of the field be assumed by some new organization?

If the ship is lost, may not the cargo (worth more than the ship) be saved?

Abandoning the corporation, and the property, and the field, also, would not at all relieve financial obligations, while it would reflect upon our denominational wisdom and enterprise.

The property and field are needed by Baptists; they are perhaps needed by no other people. The congregations gathered on the field, and the addition of more than 200 members, the interest of our prayer-meetings and prosperity of our Sunday-school, all show the importance of continued occupation of this field.

As different plans may be proposed, some of them including the reorganization of all the churches on the South Side, to open the way for unembarrassed deliberation and some new and more promising departure, I hereby offer the resignation of a pastorate endeared to me by the services and sacrifices, trials and triumphs, of the best years of my public life.

My record I confide to your care. My sainted dead are buried near you. Before many years have past, I may sleep the last sleep beside them.

I wish the resignation to take effect the 1st of January, 1879, or earlier, if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Your affectionate pastor,

W. W. EVERTS.

Various reasons have been assigned for the resignation of Dr. Everts, but from a reliable source THE TRIBUNE has been given the following: Dr. Everts was at the time of his resignation in the twentieth year of his pastorate of that church,—an unusually long time. During this long period it would be almost miraculous for a pastor to hold his entire flock, and it is true that there were some dissenting members in his, and, although these were largely in the minority, their leader felt that the position was unpleasant to him. Yet he is credited with having evinced a great deal of forbearance, and, had it not been for the fact that the difficulties of a financial nature, which, it is well known, have pressed upon this church for some time past, the severing of the pastor and people might have been indefinitely postponed. But Dr. Everts, not wishing to be a stumbling-stone in any sense of the word to the flock that had honored him so long, decided to step out, which he did, without the advice of anybody, except, perhaps, one or two of his warmest friends. A meeting will be called some evening by the congregation of the First Church to take action upon the matter.

The facts concerning the sale of the church during this month, under foreclosure, have already been given in THE TRIBUNE.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

The Baptist ministers held their customary meeting yesterday morning at the usual place, No. 71 Randolph street. Dr. Owens presided.

The Rev. Dr. Peddie, the new pastor of the Second Church, was introduced by Dr. Custis. He made a few well-chosen remarks.

Dr. Blackall spoke of the cordiality of the reception which the Second Church had extended to their new pastor.

The meeting being the first one in the month, reports from churches were declared in order, and the following additions to church membership were announced: Coventry Street Church, 4 by letter; Western Avenue Church, 10 by letter and 1 by baptism; Centennial Church, 11 by letter; Dearborn Street Church, 4 by letter; University Place Church, 4 by letter; Hyde Park Church, 5 by letter; Central Church, 3 by baptism and 1 by letter.

The Rev. Mr. White, of Marengo; the Rev. Mr. Sanders, of Albany, Ind.; and the Rev. Mr. Newton, of Grant Park, were in turn introduced to the Conference. They spoke concerning their pastorates, and Mr. Newton told of the temperance work done in the past five months at Grant Park. Out of 1,100 signers of the pledge, but six had backslidden.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott announced that his new church edifice on Emerald avenue had been destroyed in the recent tornado. It was damaged to such an extent that it could not be restored, and a complete rebuilding was necessary. His people were going at the work this week.

The Rev. Dr. Custis called the attention of the Conference to the correspondence of "Styx," a Chicago writer for a New York Baptist paper. "Styx" had unfairly dealt with Dr. Custis' church, and a correction of the error was the object of his remarks.

Dr. Everts spoke of his action Sunday in resigning the pastorate of the First Church. He considered such action necessary for the good of the church. If he saw that the sacrifice of his own interests would save a church, he should make the sacrifice. He had seen and had offered himself up for the good as he thought of his church. There were dissensions among the people over the financial burdens of the church, and there were murmurings that the field occupied by the First Church would have to be abandoned. To prevent such a calamity he had withdrawn, thinking that under a different hand they might be reconciled.

The Committee which was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year submitted the following report, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned: President, Dr. Hewitt; Secretary, the Rev. Robert P. Allison; Committee of Arrangements, the Revs. Perren, Peddie, and Owen.

PRESBYTERY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held in the Presbyterian Church at Lake Forest yesterday.

The Rev. J. H. Walker, the retiring Moderator, called the meeting to order at 11:30 a. m.

The Rev. D. S. Johnston, the Stated Clerk, read the roll of churches and delegates. The roll-call showed the following delegates present and entitled to seats:

Ministers—The Rev. Drs. L. J. Halsey, R. W. Patterson, J. M. Worrall, Arthur Mitchell, J. M. Gibson, C. L. Thompson, G. C. Noyes, D. S. Johnson; and the Rev. Messrs. J. V. Downs, E. R. Davis, W. R. Brown, J. A. French, Walter Forsythe, James McLaughlan, J. H. Walker, W. C. Young, T. M. Gunn, Joseph McHatton, H. T. Miller, E. W. Barrett, W. F. Wood, E. H. Curtis, W. B. Truax, A. H. Hager, H. C. Granger, W. M. Bartholomew, and John W. Hill.

Elders—Lake Forest, Amzi Benedict; Chicago, B. W. Raymond, Thomas Goodman, O. H. Lee, G. E. Bensley; Jefferson Park, C. O. Waters; Hyde Park, C. B. Nelson; Evanston, A. S. Winne; Joliet, W. Adams; Waukegan, W. C. Barker; Bloom, C. Caskey; First German, Chicago, A. Saalfeldt; Homewood, J. Caldwell; Libertyville, A. S. E. Casey; Holland Church, J. W. Kurr.

The Rev. W. C. Young was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months by acclamation.

The Rev. Messrs. Bartlett and Stocking, from foreign missionary fields, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The Rev. A. G. Wilson, of the Genesee Presbytery, and the Rev. L. D. Chapin, of the Iowa Presbytery, were received into the Chicago Presbytery on the presentation of letters from their former Presbyteries. The Rev. Sylvester Dole presented a letter of dismission from the Chicago Congregational Association, and, upon making profession of his adherence to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, was received and admitted to a seat.

The Rev. H. H. Lipes was given a letter of dismission to the Presbytery of Grand Rapids. The Rev. Nicholas F. Stahl was dismissed to the Northumberland Presbytery, and the Rev. J. W. Bailey, D. D., was given a letter to the Presbytery of Alton, Ill.

The Rev. John H. Harris, from the Presbytery of Indianapolis, and the Rev. W. T. Ringland, from the Presbytery of Crawfordsville, were received on letter.

The subject of Home Missions, being the special order of the day, was then taken up. The Rev. George S. Noyes, on behalf of the Committee, addressed those present on the subject of the work in that department. The Presbytery had pledged itself to raise $5,270 for that department of the work, and the present effort was to redeem that pledge. Money spent in this way went to this country, and was to be applied to the elevation of those around us. The Rev. J. M. Gibson followed with a strong appeal for aid. He was followed by the Rev. J. A. French and the Rev. J. H. Walker.

The Rev. Henry Miller and Judge Otis were appointed a committee on a narrative of religious work for the following year. The Rev. Drs. Mitchell and Gibson and Mr. Henry J. Willing were appointed a committee to take counsel in regard to the financial state of affairs in the Fifth Church in this city.

The Rev. George S. Noyes, on behalf of the Committee on Home Missions, submitted the following:

Resolved, By this Presbytery, that the International Sunday-school Committee on the Preparation of Sunday-school Lessons be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of selecting, every alternate month, lessons that shall present as distinctly as possible the missionary obligations of the Church.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. J. A. French:

The Presbytery of Chicago, having accepted the invitation to attend the inaugural services of the Lake Forest University, desires to renew its commendation of that institution, to express its satisfaction with the success which has attended the efforts of the Trustees and the Faculty; and, appreciating the liberality of those who have subscribed the endowment of $100,000, hopes that further efforts will be made throughout the Presbytery, and throughout the entire Northwest, to increase the endowment as largely as possible.

The Presbytery then adjourned to listen to addresses by the foreign missionaries, who were expected to address the ladies in the next room. After hearing these gentlemen, the Presbytery adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning to allow the members to attend the inauguration of the President of the University.

MICHIGAN-AVENUE BAPTISTS.

The Michigan-Avenue Baptist Church is in rather a bad financial condition. It has hanging over it a funded debt of $53,000, secured by a mortgage in favor of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and a floating debt of about $3,500, beside being behind with its current expenses. A week or more ago it was stripped of a portion of its carpeting to satisfy a judgment, and this opened the eyes of the membership and the congregation to the necessities of the hour, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to get out of debt. This Committee has labored and planned, but all to no avail, and last evening a meeting of the membership was held. The pastor, Dr. Custis, from the Committee, reported that he had called on Mr. De Witt, who has control of the mortgage, and he had promised to advance the church $6,000 to make certain changes in the interior of the building which have long been regarded as necessary to the prosperity and growth of the church, on the condition that the church would take up the floating debt.

The proposition was discussed pro and con at great length. Some of the members were in favor of accepting the offer, and regarded certain alterations as essential to the future prosperity of the church, while others took the ground that they never could pay the present debt, and it would not be right to incur any more simply because they could. Others were in favor of closing up the church and seeking a place of worship elsewhere, and still others did not want to give up, but were willing, and thought it best, to close the body of the building and worship in the lecture-room, arguing that it would be necessary for the winter, at least, unless considerable expense was incurred, from the fact that the janitor had reported that the furnaces were in such condition that a fire could not be made in them. The discussion ended in the appointment of a Committee of ten to call on Mr. De Witt and ascertain whether or not he would loan the church sufficient money to make the contemplated alterations, and, if so, to report back the probable cost thereof and their nature at another meeting to be held Friday evening. It is believed that Mr. De Witt, for the company he represents, will make the loan on the condition named by the pastor, on the ground that it will enhance the property, which he practically owns, and the real question, it seems, that the Church has to deal with is, whether it can comply with the conditions or not.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of this Presbytery met in the main church at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, this being the annual meeting.

The Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, presented a report of the work done during the year, showing that out of forty-five churches in this Presbytery twenty-four have women's missionary societies, and sixteen young people's societies.

The next regular business was the election of officers for the year, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. William Blair; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. R. Case, of Elmhurst, Ill., Mrs. H. D. Pennfield, Evanston, Mrs. S. R. Bingham, Highland Park, and Mrs. William L. Morse, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Jacobs; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kittie Carter; Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Nelson, Hyde Park.

The Treasurer submitted her report, showing that $4,000 had been collected during the year and sent to the various fields sustained by the Society.

Mrs. Helm, of Lake Forest, spoke briefly, after which the Rev. Mr. Stocking, missionary to Persia, addressed the ladies on the subject of his work in that country.

The Rev. Mr. Bartlett, who has returned from Cæsarea, in Asia Minor, then described the work in his section of the country.

After listening to the addresses of these missionaries, the annual meeting of the Society was declared adjourned.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday evening the formal inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Gregory as President of the University took place.

The opening address was made by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, the President of the Board of Trustees. He commenced by saying that it was an auspicious day for Presbyterians in the Northwest. The University was no longer an experiment, "a fiat university," but an accomplished fact. He congratulated the Board, Prof. Hewitt, the subscribers, and Presbyterians generally. All doubts should now be laid aside. The institution must be Christian; he would prefer that it should be union, or non-sectarian; but such experiments had been tried, and what had been the result? The place was all that could be desired, esthetic scenes of beauty, classic shades, no hotels, and no saloons. The right kind of men were within its walls to run the institution, and he had no doubt that the right kind of men and women would be found on the outside to further its interests.

The President-elect then delivered an elaborate address on "The Work of Colleges in Preparing the Leaders of Thought and Action." He went over the ground ably, and gave a most scholarly address, which speaks well for the future success of the University committed to his care.

The Presbytery attended the exercises in a body.

FREE METHODISTS.

CRYSTAL LAKE, McHenry County, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Illinois Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church has just closed its nineteenth session at this place. General Superintendent E. P. Hart, of Michigan, President, with the Revs. J. G. Terrill and J. W. Kelley, Secretaries.

The General Conference of this Church convenes on the 9th inst., at Spring Arbor, Mich., to be composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the ten Annual Conferences of the denomination. The following compose the delegation from the Illinois Conference: Ministers—The Revs. M. V. Clute, W. F. Manley, D. P. Parker, J. G. Terrill. Reserves—The Revs. Julius Buss and O. P. Crawford. Laymen—O. P. Rodgers, E. A. Kimball, H. M. Hugunin, J. J. Skuyler. Reserves—O. G. Pinney and J. D. Marsh.

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS.

The Illinois Conference, at its recent session, made the following appointments of ministers for the ensuing year:

Fox River District—W. F. Manley, Chairman: Chicago, C. B. Ebey; Chicago Mission, T. Westerdale; Aurora, J. G. Terrill; St. Charles, Elgin, and South Elgin, M. V. Clute, E. A. Kimball, and J. D. Marsh; Lodi and Sycamore, P. Miller, D. P. Baker; Crystal Lake, C. W. Frink; Cary and Algonquin, F. H. Haley; Marengo, C. S. Spalding; Belvidere, O. Frink.

Rock River District—W. F. Manley, Chairman; Winnebago, J. Buss; Freeport and Lena, A. F. Ferris; Ashton and Grand Detour, F. W. Kent.

Galva District—W. W. Kelley, Chairman; Galva and Kewanee, James Sprague; Sheffield, E. C. Best; New Bedford, F. A. Miller.

Central Illinois District—W. W. Kelley, Chairman; McLain and Waynesville, H. S. Abbott; Athens, C. H. Rawson, supply; Jacksonville and Whitehall, J. G. Templeton.

Belleville District—W. W. Kelley, Chairman; West Belleville, W. A. Hyle, supply; Alma and Lebanon, J. J. Hales; St. Louis, Morgan street, S. Adams; St. Louis Mission, M. Collins; Calvary, Mount Hope, W. B. Walls.

John Wilson, missionary to Sweden; C. H. Brant, missionary to Washington Territory.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Sixth Senatorial Convention—The First District Muddle—Mr. Thomas' Card.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the North Side Turner-Hall.

The Convention was called to order by W. T. Underwood, and A. H. Burley was elected Chairman. The proceedings were very harmonious, and the appointing of a Committee on Credentials was considered necessary.

Nominations for members of the House of Representatives were declared in order.

Eugene Sittig nominated Gen. H. H. Thomas, and, on motion, he was declared the choice of the Convention by acclamation.

Ballentine Ruh nominated W. H. Batterman.

A discussion arose as to whether it was advisable to try to elect more than one member to the Legislature, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Batterman.

A Senatorial Executive Committee was then appointed, as follows: Samuel Appleton, James B. McMullen, and Gen. A. L. Chetlain.

The successful candidates for nomination addressed the assembly, after which the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

The members of the Republican Senatorial Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District, in pursuance of the authority delegated and intrusted to them by the Convention held at Lockner's Hall on the 1st inst., that if they, as such Committee, should at any time after the adjournment of the Convention deem it expedient to place another person upon the Republican ticket for member of the House of Representatives they could do so after having considered the question, have come to the conclusion that another candidate in addition to the one thereon can be elected. Therefore they place upon the ticket Peter A. Sundelius, in accordance with the resolution of the Convention, and earnestly request all the Republicans of the district to use their utmost to elect both candidates so nominated.

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

of the State Central Committee, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, just now show a great activity. There never was a time when a greater interest was taken in a political contest, excepting during Presidential election years. The Republicans throughout this State seem fully aroused to the necessities of the occasion. They are now seeing that Fiatism and Democracy mean the same thing,—ruin to the national credit, and another era of general speculation and panics and public distrust. A letter to Secretary Shepard, received yesterday from a prominent Democrat in this State, says: "We are tired of distrust. We know what Goodyism and fiat money mean. They are one and the same thing. Little Doolittle cannot swim in shallow—very shallow—water upon big Doolittle's reputation. There are too many honest Democrats in this section—men who believe in honest money—greenbacks payable in coin, gold or silver. There are very many of these who will vote the Republican ticket rather than sanction national repudiation, which our own Democratic platform and that of the Greenbackers mean."

Coming from State to local politics, it would seem as though the trouble in

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

is to be amicably settled. Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE representative had a long talk with Col. Abner Taylor and ex-Ald. Dave Clark. Both expressed a great desire to do what is just and right to save the district, which is undoubtedly Republican, and heal the breach made. There is no fight upon Mr. Clark,—he is acceptable to all. But he says that he is not at all anxious to go to Springfield if he is not wanted. But he is looked upon as competent and fit, and hence he will no doubt stick. Col. Taylor said that he was willing to draw off if George White would do the same; that each should name a man, and they should name a third party, the three to select a man for candidate for State Senate in their stead. If these three gentlemen named Mr. White, he would support him. He was anxious to have harmony, and not to stand in the way of the success of the Republican party. Mr. White was not seen, since a TRIBUNE reporter failed to find him. From a confidential friend of his, however, it was learned that he was willing to withdraw if Col. Taylor would; that George White was not to be driven, but that he could be coaxed. He was a fairer man than the press gave him credit for, and he was willing to have a reference committee. Among the gentlemen named as compromise candidates are Col. C. L. Easton, John Lyle King, Col. John A. Hunter, and L. L. Bond. Several of these are not acceptable to Col. Taylor, but it is said that Mr. White would withdraw in favor of any of them if they should be named by an impartial committee. The indications look to a speedy settlement of all difficulties, and a harmonizing of all the antagonistic elements.

THE SHRIEVALTY CONTEST

seems to be absorbing a good share of attention. The friends of Charles Kern are vigorously at work in his interest among the Republicans. They are endeavoring to induce Ernest Hummel, of the Sixteenth Ward, to announce himself as a candidate, and it is understood that he will do so to-morrow or next day. This is done in order to split the German vote, and hurt Hoffman's chances. As to Hummel, he is not well enough known to cut a very great figure in politics. He is a respectable man, agent for Schmidt & Glade. He is good in his place, but otherwise a man of small calibre and influences. The idea of bringing him out is believed to be wholly in the interest of Kern, and for no other purpose.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club called a meeting at No. 234 West Harrison street last evening. E. B. Sherman presided. There were about sixty members present, and on motion it was agreed to adjourn to next Thursday evening, and march down to the Tabernacle in a body to listen to Senator Blaine's speech.

AN IRISHMAN ASKS A QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—I am requested by a number of my Democratic neighbors, who, like myself, want to support the Hon. Arthur Dixon for Sheriff, whether we will be allowed to vote at the Republican primary meetings for Dixon delegates to the Convention? We cannot pledge ourselves to vote the whole Republican ticket, as there are some men on the Democratic ticket we desire to have elected. We intend to vote for the best men, and where the Republicans put up better qualified candidates than the Democrats we shall consider it our duty to vote for them. We voted for Monroe Heath for Mayor against Perry H. Smith because we believed he would make the best Mayor, and we gave him a majority in all the Irish wards. We stand ready to do the same for Dixon if your party has the sense to nominate him. But, can you answer my question: Will we be allowed to vote for Dixon delegates at your primary meetings without pledging ourselves to support the whole Republican ticket—bad as well as good?

AN EIGHTH WARD IRISHMAN.

To the Republicans of the Second Senatorial District: Two years ago, when candidates for the Legislature were being selected by the Republicans of Cook County, I was selected by the Republican Convention in this Second Senatorial District as one of its candidates for the House of Representatives. Urged by large numbers of my fellow-colored Republicans in Chicago, who well claimed that, numbering as they did some 1,200 to 1,500 voters, they were entitled by every consideration of political fairness to a representative in the Legislature, I consented to become a candidate. Many prominent white Republicans, with a heartiness for which I felt most grateful, indorsed my candidacy, and my nomination was secured with little opposition. The majority which I received on election day demonstrated at the polls the fact that the people approved my nomination. Without egotism I may be permitted to say that it was a proud day for me, and for the colored people of the great Republican State of Illinois, when, for the first time, and that in "the Centennial year," a colored man took his seat in the Legislature of that State which gave to the world the emancipator of my race, the martyred Lincoln. In that body where he first became known to the people of this State, where his first utterances in behalf of freedom were heard, in the city where he lived and worked, and within sight almost of his sacred tomb, I, as the representative of a race which, under God, owed their liberties and everything which men hold dear to him, felt at home.

Deeply impressed by the duties of my new position, and conscious that I was surrounded by friends anxious and fearful lest I should not well discharge those duties, and by open enemies who would watch my course in order to criticise and find justification for the oft-repeated assertion that colored men are not qualified for official positions, I conscientiously endeavored, by diligent study and earnest thought, to prepare myself intelligently and satisfactorily to discharge my duty as a legislator. I may have erred on some occasions. Who has not? This I have, however, the proud satisfaction of knowing, no taint of personal or political dishonesty was ever or can ever truthfully be charged upon me. I was true to myself, true to my State, and true to my party. And I believe that no member of the Legislature of which I was a member can be found, be he Republican or Democrat, who will not say that I have to-day his respect as a legislator and his esteem as a man.

I am now a candidate for renomination and re-election at your hands. I ask an indorsement of my past conduct. If aught can be truthfully said against me; if it can be shown that I have not done my duty as well at least as the average of my fellow-members; if I have been unfaithful in any particular, then let me, without consideration and without pity, be disgraced and discharged from your service at the end of my first term. If such things cannot truthfully be said of me, then, as the sole representative of the colored Republicans of Illinois, I confidently ask and expect at your hands a renomination and re-election.

In closing, permit to say that my own people are solidly with me. It is their battle more than it is mine. I am in earnest and they are in earnest in asking that the same consideration which is shown to white Republicans, to Irish, and German, and Scandinavian Republicans, be shown to colored Republicans. Respectfully,

J. W. E. THOMAS, 198 Fourth avenue.

MARINE NEWS.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 7.—Arrivals—Lockport, Romeo, 7,000 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn, 279 bu rye; Omaha, Morris, 4,200 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats; Contest, Morris, 800 bu corn, 5,000 bu corn from AuxSable; prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,300 bu corn; Lily, Seneca 6,300 bu corn; Ironclad, Ottawa; 6,200 bu corn; Seneca, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn; prop Pearless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Norway, Ottawa, 6,00 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 6,100 bu corn; Champion, Peru, 350 bu barley, 1,300 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats, 1,600 bu rye; Northstar, Hennepin, 100 bu barley, 5,350 bu corn, 450 bu rye, 100 bu wheat; prop City of Henry, Hennepin, 4,900 bu corn; Isadore, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, Utica, 5,844 bu corn; Senice City, Lasalle, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Sunrise, Havana, 46,483 ft lumber, 30,000 lath, 120,000 shingles; 7,750 ft lumber for Sparland; 25,000 lath; Hercules, Havana, 46,039 ft lumber, 20,000 lath.

DETROIT LAKE COMMERCE.

The following shows the movement of vessels at Detroit during the month of September:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign vessels entered	246	17,253
Foreign vessels cleared	258	21,417
American vessels entered	99	8,878
American vessels cleared	92	9,228
Coastwise vessels entered	336	98,461
Coastwise vessels cleared	348	105,031

Detroit is badly in want of elevator facilities. The shipments from that port for the past three years during the months named were as follows: For 1878, August, 2,737,000 bu; September, 2,155,000 bu. For 1877, August, 646,000 bu; September, 879,000 bu. For 1876, August, 536,000 bu, September, 819,000 bu. The *Post and Tribune*, after giving the above figures, concludes thus: "It will be seen that the August shipments this year were over four times greater than the same month last year, and five times greater than in 1876. For September the shipments this year were two and a half times greater than last year, and a little more than that ratio over 1876. The elevator room is no more than three years ago, neither are there more or better facilities for handling."

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Lake freights unchanged. Charters, paving stone to Detroit, $1.50 per cord; coal from Milwaukee to Chicago, 25c; coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee, 40c; wheat from Toledo to Buffalo, 2½c; merchandise to Cleveland, 40c.

Cleared—Prop Gordon Campbell, B. W. Blanchard, Arabia, Raleigh, Roanoke, Jarvis Lord, Waverly, Oneida, Chicago; schr R. Prindiville, Toledo; Arctic, Hancock, Cleveland, Detroit; schrs A. Boody, G. W. Davis, Toledo; Republic, Annie Vought, C. K. Nims, K. Winslow, A. Fitzhugh, Ellen Spry, Z. Chandler (580 tons coal), F. D. Danforth, Redwing, Clayton Belle, E. A. Nicholson, D. G. Fort, Chicago; G. C. Trumpff (500 tons coal), Milwaukee; Acontias, Cossack, Detroit; Aetna (1,300 brls salt), Cleveland; H. Pratt, Saginaw; barges Venus, Fannie, Neil, Chicago; H. F. Church, Toledo; J. A. McDougall, H. & G. E. I. Gould, Saginaw.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. of the 5th—Westward: Prop Nashua, Chicago; barks McMerritt, Cleveland; D. M. Pickering, Erie.

Eastward—Props Asia, Prussia, Montreal; Albion, Kingston; Bark Laura, Kingston. Schrs Antelope, Brockville; M. L. Breck, Toronto; B. Everleigh, Sackett's Harbor.

In port for harbor—Scow Rockaway.

A LIVELY HARBOR.

The presence of the great fleet in port made things lively along the river yesterday, and an unusually large number of seamen gathered on South Water street, between Lake and Fifth avenue, and around the Lumber-Market docks, almost blocking up the sidewalks, and rendering locomotion thereabouts slow and troublesome. Everything passed off quietly, and only one policeman—Officer Jamieson—was required to keep order, and he experienced no difficulty.

The Lumber Market was overcrowded with vessels, and many for market were compelled to lay along the river wherever they could find dock-room and await an opportunity to get a place at the Exchange wharves. About seventy-five vessels in all were for the market, and during the day fifteen or twenty left the Exchange docks, and their places were quickly filled with those scattered along the main river and on the North Branch as far as Kinzie street.

AN UNFORTUNATE VESSEL-OWNER.

The survey on the dismasted schr J. G. Masten has been concluded, and the damages fixed at $10,170. Her owner, Capt. Frank Perew, of Buffalo, is here looking after the repairs to the schr J. M. Hutchinson, also owned by him, and which went into dry-dock at Miller Bros.' ship-yards yesterday. An inspection of the Hutchinson will be made to-day, and the extent of the damage she received in the big blow two weeks ago will be determined. The Masten has been towed to Buffalo, where she will be repaired. She will require a new foremast and a new mainmast, an entire new outfit of canvas, and $1,300 or $1,400 expended upon her hull, to put her in shipshape again. Capt. Frank Perew has been singularly unfortunate this season. Besides the serious damages to the Masten and J. M. Hutchinson, the D. P. Dobbins, owned by him, was injured in the heavy weather a fortnight ago.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 7.—Down—Props Annie Young, E. E. Thompson and barges, S. D. Caldwell and consort, Wilcox and raft.

Up—Props Juniata, Jarvis Lord, Avon, Nashua, Huron City, Alcona and consort, Fred Kelly and consort, V. H. Ketcham and consort, F. B. Hale and consort, Sparta and consort, W. L. Wetmore and consort, H. B. Tuttle and consort; schrs Donaldson, West Side, Lilly Hamilton, G. H. Holt, A. J. Rodgers, Cortez, Lem Ellsworth, J. Bigler, Elvina, Sandiago, S. J. Luff, Marco Polo, L. M. Guthrie.

Wind—South, fresh; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Oct. 7—10 p. m.—Up—Props C. J. Kershaw, Alaska, Fred Kelley and consort, Sparta and consort; schrs Annie M. Peterson, Higgie and Jones, Minnie Slawson and Moore.

Down—Props Chauncy, Hulbut and consort, Enterprise and consort.

Wind—Southwest, light, foggy.

A CHEAP TUG.

Deputy United States Marshal Stillwell sold the tug Triad yesterday forenoon to satisfy claims against her. Two persons only bid on the boat, and John McLaughlin secured her for $2,100. The sale was made on the dock at Illinois Central Slip C, where the boat is lying. The purchaser secured a bargain, for the Triad cost $11,000 three years ago at Cleveland, where she was built. The past spring $2,500 was expended in making repairs on her. A Cleveland gentleman, who held a mortgage of $4,500 on the boat, witnessed the sacrifice. The claims against the tug amounted to $7,000 or $8,000. Justice J. Charles Haines was present at sale.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were fairly active and steady yesterday, the supply of vessels being small. Charters were reported for 121,000 bu wheat, 250,000 bu corn, and 42,000 bu oats. The Buffalo rate on corn was 4c, and on wheat 4¼c. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr Gifford, wheat, at 4¼c; schrs Sam Flint, J. S. Richards, George Murray, Mears, J. F. Joy, corn, at 4c. To Collingwood—Schr Reid Case and prop Montreal, corn. To Erie—Prop Delaware, wheat; Sligo and Metropolis, oats, at 2½c. To Montreal—Schr Scotia, wheat, on p. t. To Sarnia—Schr E. Mayes, corn, on p. t. To Ogdensburg—Prop City of Toledo, corn, through. In the afternoon the North Cape, for rejected wheat, to Buffalo, at 4½c.

The rate on wheat from Detroit to Buffalo was 2½c last Saturday.

There is no change to note in lumber freights at this port.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 7.—Arrived—Props Joseph F. Fay, Coffinberry; schrs Guiding Star, J. F. Card, Escanaba, Negaunee, Thos. Quayle, D. K. Clint, L. C. Butts, D. P. Rhodes.

Cleared—J. F. Card, Escanaba, Thos. W. Ferry, Guiding Star, passed up; props St. Louis, Peerless, bound down.

The prop Peerless, on her way up, broke her eccentric-rod, so that she could not back up, and, while being towed yesterday from one dock to the other, she struck her stern against a dock and bent her rudder-post so that it had to be taken out and straightened. Merrill's machine-shop opened up yesterday (Sunday) for her accommodation. Damage about $350.

SAGINAW VALLEY SHIPMENTS.

The following shows the shipments from Bay City last week:

Lumber, feet	10,140,847
Lath	455,000
Salt, brls	15,000
Hoops	35,000

From Saginaw the shipments were as follows last week:

Lumber, feet	6,131,000
Shingles	6,815,000
Lath	650,000
Salt, brls	5,800
Wheat, bu	13,400

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—The decline in wheat has caused a revival of orders for shipment, consequently there is an active demand for vessels. A number of charters were made to-day on a basis of 4c to Buffalo, seven vessels being taken at this figure, viz.: schrs Jamaica, M. E. Tremble, Angus Smith, Laura Belle, F. D. Barker, J. H. Meade, and Penokee.

Arrived, schr Levi Rawson.

Cleared, prop Sovereign, for Montreal.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 7.—Arrivals—Props Nyack, Duluth; schrs D. M. Foster, Pickering, Ontario; schr E. P. Beals, Buffalo; prop Alaska, Chicago.

Departures—Prop Allegheny, Saginaw; prop Cleveland, Cleveland.

The passenger steamer Cleveland was disabled by the breaking of her machinery, and put into this port for repairs.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

If the tug J. T. Hayden passes inspection she will be sent to Sand Beach and Saginaw to tow dredges and dump-scows.

The schr Game Cock went under Channon's shears yesterday to get her spars cut down, and receive new wire fore and main rigging.

The Chicago Seamen's Union have a shipping office on South Water street, just west of Franklin, where they ship sailors for nothing, and charge masters a similar price.

The end of the jibboom of the schr Topsy was broken off yesterday on the lumber market, by getting afoul of another craft. A new horn will have to be made for her.

The jibboom of the schr Sligo struck the railing of Randolph street bridge yesterday, and sent that structure spinning around much faster than the bridgetenders are in the habit of turning it. No damage resulted.

A big jam occurred at the upper (Fort Wayne) railroad-bridge yesterday about noon. The prop Delaware, the schr Lincoln Dall, and the barges Ellen Williams and Contest got wedged in so tightly that it required two hours to extricate them. Navigation up that way was seriously impeded in consequence.

ELSEWHERE.

The stmr Keweenaw is plying between Cleveland and Saginaw.

The schr A. H. Moss arrived at Detroit lately leaking badly. When she reached her dock she had three feet of water in her hold.

The scow Mary Garrett, which was recently damaged in a tilt with the prop Bianchard, has arrived at Detroit in a dilapidated state.

Capt. James C. Gibney arrived at Belfast, Ireland, on the 2d inst., with the schr Waucoma, which left Quebec Sept. 3, with a cargo of petroleum.

The tug J. O. Clark made an unsuccessful attempt to pull the schr George H. Wand off Sand Beach, and the latter is now considered a total loss.

The *Free Press* says it is probable the storm-signal flags will be displayed from the new Board of Trade building at Detroit when that edifice is completed.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Schr Selkirk, Toledo, coal, Rush street.
Schr Ketchum, White River, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Monticello, Cleveland, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr M. C. Cameron, Parry Sound, lumber, Market.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Ashtabula, coal, no orders.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr J. F. Prince, Cheboygan, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Mocking Bird, Horn's Pier, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Snandon, Port Colborne, light, Rush street.
Schr Felicitous, Red River, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Mary Groh, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Norman, Manistee, sundries, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, Holland, sundries.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries.
Stmr Towsy, Manistee, light.
Stmr Little Belle, Muskegon, light.

WESTERN PATENTS.

Issued to Inventors for the Week Ending Sept. 24, 1878.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Following is a list of United States Patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska, for the week ending Sept. 24, 1878. Reported by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.:

ILLINOIS.

W. A. Amberg, Chicago, temporary binders.
D. W. Houseley, Grove City, spring hinges.
R. S. Littlefield, Chicago, dams and piers.
W. H. Stone, Chicago, wood pavements.
A. E. Spencer, Chicago, making yeast-cakes.
L. Hillman, Chicago, lamp-wicks.
J. C. Scales, Chicago, receptacles for articles to be screened.
W. S. Hutchinson, Chicago, steam-boiler furnaces.
H. L. May, Galesburg, wind-mills.
Greenleaf & Adams, Quincy, car-coupling.
C. Brenner, Quincy, paving-stones.
T. F. Daniels, Morrison, combined-cultivator, etc.
M. Knickerbocker, New Lenox, wire-barbing machine.
Trade-mark—The Brunswick & Balke Company, Chicago, billiard-table cushions.

WISCONSIN.

L. Morgan, Port Washington, grain-separators.
J. B. Cromwell, Milwaukee, millstone-displacer.
R. P. Hicks, Omro, wagon-seat corners.
H. Van Altena, Milwaukee, buggy-tops.
W. H. Elmer, Berlin, castings for shaft-coupling.
A. Zwiebel, Burlington, windmills.
Trade-mark—B. Leidersdorf & Co., Milwaukee, smoking-tobacco.

MICHIGAN.

Henry Empey, Detroit, car-brakes.
J. B. Lemieux, Muskegon, jack-chains.
J. Parker, Detroit, car axle-box guards.
J. H. Collins, Wayne, thill-coupling.
J. H. Durand, Detroit, wagon-gears.
D. Kast, Detroit, trunk-hinge, etc.
I. M. Rhodes, Hancock, batter-cutters.

MINNESOTA.

D. H. Lane, Anoka, rotary-plows.

IOWA.

John Coffits, Central City, farm-gates.
W. S. Hills, Boone, smut-machine.
A. E. Kimberly, West Liberty, thill-coupling.

INDIANA.

V. Platz, Indianapolis, cartridge-belts.
N. A. Hull, Peru, tables.
D. Kerschner and T. & F. Monger, Connersville, plows.
C. R. Furey, Logansport, flower-baths.
T. J. Gaynor, Indianapolis, animal traps.
T. Powell, Martinsville, machine for cutting green corn from cob.
Trade-mark—A. Dean, Otto, fruits.

NEBRASKA.

Sellick & Young, Hastings, washing-machine.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY!

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA BALM

The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

EXPOSITION.

Only Eleven Days More!

ADMISSION:

ADULTS ......25 CENTS | CHILDREN.....15 CENTS

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND REVIVAL THIS WEEK OF THE

TWO ORPHANS!

With Its Beautiful Scenic Effects!
With Its Thrilling Situations!

THE TWO ORPHANS

Will be given every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday

MATINEES.

EVENING Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and $1. | MATINEE Prices, only 25 and 50 cts.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

89 Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

DOMINICK MURRAY.

Successful Drama, ESCAPED FROM SING SING; or, Criminal Life in New York.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 2:30. Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. Gallery admission 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Engagement of the eminent and favorite tragedian, Mr.

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Supported by Mr. T. W. Davey's Dramatic Company.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings..........RICHELIEU
Wednesday Matinee..........MONEY
Wednesday Night..........HAMLET
Thursday Night, Oct. 10..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Friday Night..........A NEW PLAY
Saturday Matinee..........MARBLE HEART
Saturday Night, Farewell Performance—Double Bill—MERCHANT OF VENICE and DAVID GARRICK.

Monday, Oct. 14, the Favorites, ROBSON and CRANE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, and for this Race Week only, the great Irish Comedian,

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,

AND BRILLIANT DRAMATIC COMPANY, in the grand Irish Drama (his best play),

KERRY GOW.

With Mr. Strong's Fine, Appropriate Scenery. Introducing the Race-Horse Shoeing, Carrier Pigeons, Escape from Prison, &c. Usual Matinees, 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,

52 Dearborn-st.

UNIQUE PARLOR EVENING.

MLLE. ATLANTI, Songstress, Reader, and Pianiste, will give a Refined Parlor Entertainment on

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22, 1878.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	* 2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk (Fast Express)	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
	[illegible]	* 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex.	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily	* 7:00 p m
For St. Joseph, etc., daily	*10:00 a m
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday	7:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

PROPOSALS.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to first November, 1878, for boring Artesian Wells in City of Charleston. Plans, drawings, specifications, &c., can be had on application to City Engineer, Charleston, S. C. City Council of Charleston reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be directed to Committee Artesian Wells & Water Works, Charleston, S. C.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. E. S. Alexander, who with his wife has been visiting his old home in Massachusetts, returned to Chicago yesterday.

The Hon. C. S. Symonds, of Utica, who represents Senator Conkling's district on the New York State Republican Central Committee, is at the Palmer House.

The ladies of the Executive Board of the Social Science Association, failing to secure a quorum yesterday, did not hold a meeting, but informally talked over the plans and prospects of the Society's journalistic organ.

The Tremont House is extending its hospitalities to about 200 members of the Conductors' Mutual Aid Association of America. They will commence their business session to-day, and close with a banquet and "hop" to-night.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 58; 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 59. Barometer at 8 a. m., 22.40; 8 p. m., 29.44.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon Joseph Koritnik, 11 years of age, residing at No. 717 Morgan street, while attempting to board a freight train at the corner of Brown and Twentieth streets, fell and broke his right leg above the ankle.

In the mention of the fire on Main street yesterday, in the house owned by Mr. McCarthy, it was stated that it was occupied as a dwelling by Beard Bros., No. 453 West Madison street. This was incorrect, the police having made an error in reporting the name of the occupant.

A painter named B. M. Hatch, while climbing up a rope to the scaffold upon which he and his companions were at work yesterday at the new Custom-House Building, accidentally lost his grip, and, falling to the ground, broke his neck. He was about 50 years of age, and resided at No. 414 Clark street, whither his remains were taken.

Joseph Cushion, 4 years of age, yesterday afternoon engaged in pulling hay from a wagon-load passing his home, No. 612 Emerald avenue, and accidentally falling had his skull fractured by the hind wheel passing over it. The wagon is owned and driven by a Washington Heights farmer named Schneider, but he did not know the boy was there.

Nicholas Hanson, 25 years of age, a boarder at the Atlantic House, Nos. 21 and 23 Hubbard street, was found lying in an alley senseless at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He is given to somnambulism, and it is supposed fell out of the third story of the building while in one of these fits. His injuries were of an internal character, and are considered fatal.

It may interest the West Side taxpayers to know that on most of the property fronting on the West Parks there is an old park and boulevard tax (assessed for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872), which has been contested in the courts and finally declared to be legal, and judgment rendered in favor of the parks. All such land will be sold for the taxes at the tax sale now in progress, unless the same are paid.

The Chicago Medical Society met last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. E. Ingals presiding. The following was made the special order of business and passed by a large majority: "Resolved, That the Chicago Medical Society disproves of its members signing or permitting their names to be signed to certificates which may be published in the papers, or in hand-bills." A paper by Dr. J. Reeves Jackson on "Sterility" was deferred to the next meeting.

The Congregational ministers met yesterday morning at the usual hour in parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific. The hour of discussion was devoted to hearing the Rev. George F. Herrick, late of Constantinople, on some phases of missionary work in Turkey. As a member of the Committee of Revision of the Bible into Turkish, and as having been acquainted for years with the officials and the official policy of the Ottoman Empire, the Rev. Mr. Herrick was listened to with peculiar interest by the pastors of the city.

The remains of Dr. Ansel D. Merritt, who died suddenly of heart disease in Anamosa, Ia., Saturday, passed through this city en route for Geneva Lake, Wis., yesterday afternoon. A delegation of Masons met the remains at the depot and took charge of their transfer. Dr. Merritt was widely known throughout Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. He was the father of Henry F. Merritt, Secretary of the Democratic City Central Committee, and Charles L. Merritt, with Culver, Page, Hovne & Co., who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Judge Drummond returned from his trip to Europe yesterday, and the members of the Bar flocked into his chamber to greet him. In conversation with a reporter he said he left New York on the 4th of June last, and went to London, where he spent several weeks visiting the Houses of Parliament, courts of law, and other places of general or special interest. Several weeks were then devoted to traveling through England, and the romantic scenery of Wales was not neglected. He then returned to London, and from there went to Paris, where he spent a week, which was chiefly devoted to sight-seeing in the Exposition. This was all the time he could spare to the French Metropolis, and on the 22d ult. he embarked for home in the Georgia, reaching New York Saturday. He was very cordially received in England, and enjoyed his visit as well as could be, considering he was traveling alone and was not feeling well. The Judge is looking much better, and says his general health is good, and that his eyes are improved, although not entirely well.

A meeting of the West Side Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Halsted street, President Woodard in the chair. There were also present Lipe, Bennett, and Brannock. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report embodying an opinion by Mr. E. G. Hooke and Mr. W. H. Smith in regard to claims of parties who had furnished material for the parks on the order of Clark Lipe after his removal as President; also in regard to salaries of officers not allowed; and third in regard to the liability of the Board as to the expense incurred by Lipe and others in establishing their claim to office. In reference to the first-mentioned claim Mr. Hooke is of opinion that the corporation, having received the benefit, is estopped from repudiating the acts of de-facto officers, acting for the public separate and apart from personal interests in or incident to the office. The report was accepted by the Board, which action is understood to leave the matters referred to in their present status pending the decision of the courts. There was some talk about the improvements at Humboldt Park, and several matters of detail pertaining thereto were referred to the Improvement Committee. The Board then adjourned.

Eighteen journeymen tailors met last night at the saloon in the basement of No. 59 State street for the purpose of forming an English-speaking branch of the General Tailors' Union. Organization was effected by the election of Mr. James Saunders to the office of President. The only business was the subscribing of eleven names and the contributing of 25 cents each toward current expenses. A constitution will be adopted at the next meeting, which will be held Monday, probably at No. 7 Clark street. Each man present was delegated to bring with him to that meeting as many English-speaking tailors as he could. Just before adjournment several men present were allowed to speak. They, it seemed, had been workers at Ely's establishment, and quit at the time of the recent strike. Noticing in one of the papers that Ely had advertised that one-half of the strikers had returned to work at his shop, they desired to let their fellow-laborers know that such a statement was incorrect. Not one of the strikers had gone back. The speakers further said that Ely had advertised the amounts earned by men in his employ. For instance, one man was credited with having earned $111, presumably in one month, though the time consumed in the earning of that amount was not stated. The facts were that Ely wanted to give the public a favorable and false opinion of himself and his employ. He forgot to state in the aforesaid advertisement that the man who earned $111 worked six weeks to do it, and in all that time was assisted by a man, whom he himself paid, and by his wife at home.

Lincoln Park is becoming notorious as a resort for pickpockets and sneak-thieves. Complaints are daily made of parasols, hats, and small articles of every description being carried off by sneak-thieves, while not a Sunday passes but at least half a dozen pockets are picked. The policemen cannot be ignorant of these transactions, and, as they are more or less acquainted with the light-fingered gentry, it is strange so few arrests are made. But sometimes these losses are the occasion of a good joke. On Sunday last a lady bemoaning the loss of a pocketbook attracted quite a crowd. This happened just as a pleasure party from the West Side were entering the park. Among the number was a self-confident young married lady, who was heard to laughingly remark to her husband how foolish and careless people were to allow their pocketbooks to be stolen. "Charley, you would never think me guilty of anything so careless." Well, after spending some two hours strolling through the park, the party wended their way towards the cars, and fancy the surprise of the careful, self-confident young lady to find her purse, containing some cash and West and North Side tickets, missing. It was stolen while she was holding up a friend's child to look through the bars at the animals' cage. Mrs. Charles R——n, of the West Side, will appreciate the joke. Moral: Never, etc.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—J. A. Brahm, Petersburg; D. Ostrander, Milwaukee; Col. C. L. Linsley, New York; William Foote, New Orleans; D. H. Ball, Marquette, Mich.; J. H. Reall, New York; J. L. Oldfreld, New York; J. L. Scott, Champaign, Ill.; George Doyle, Milwaukee; Col. E. Ayer, Harvard; J. W. Lake, Pittsburg; A. D. Clarke, Omaha.... *Tremont House*—Prof. O. K. Cromwell, New York; the Hon. Robert Ford, Buda, Ill.; the Hon. G. W. Cass, New York; Willis Bristol, Wisconsin; Col. N. W. Duke, Pueblo, Col.; the Hon. John Hoffman, Mendota; Col. E. W. Bush, Grand Rapids; E. K. Rice, Boston; Jacob Hunnemacher, Milwaukee; O. K. Pearsall, Grand Rapids.... *Palmer House*—H. H. Cummings, Titusville, Pa.; John Johnston, Milwaukee; J. D. Leonard, Philadelphia; R. L. Hopkins, Colorado; J. D. Iler, Omaha; F. E. Deaven, China; E. W. Beveridge, Sedalia, Mo.; Charles Head, Boston; W. H. Doyle, Japan; P. H. Oliphant, Baltimore; C. K. Kilbourne, U. S. A.; E. S. Bartlett, Louisville; D. H. Conyngham, Dubuque.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; Judge T. D. Murphy, Woodstock; the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, New Orleans; the Hon. A. C. Babcock, Canton, Ill.; Col. F. D. May, Philadelphia; Charles King, U. S. A.; John B. Hawley, Rock Island; R. Blakely, St. Paul; J. B. Anderson, Kansas; L. W. Henry, Philadelphia; J. K. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $300.

The Sanitary Inspectors found and seized twenty-seven diseased hogs in the Town of Lake slaughter-houses last week.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-office, $2,092; Collector, $313; Comptroller, $1,435. Total, $3,841. He paid out $4,500.

The review and inspection of the police force and the Chicago Veteran Light Artillery will not take place on the Lake-Front, but at Lincoln Park, Saturday.

The report of the Health-Officer for last week shows that 389 notices were served to abate nuisances, and 334 abated. The weight of meat condemned was 6,232 pounds.

The property-owners on State street between Jackson and Twelfth want all pending proceedings for the widening of that street dropped, and the street widened under one ordinance to the city limits.

The balances on hand for street-cleaning and repair are as follows: North Division, $15,305; South Division, $18,640; West Division, $24,952. It is estimated that these sums will cover all the work done between now and Jan. 1.

Among the building permits issued were the following: J. V. Clarke, four two-story and basement stone front stores and dwellings, each 90x90, South Halsted street near Eighteenth, $3,000 each; Mary Foster, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x50, No. 527 North La Salle street, $5,000.

There were 136 deaths last week, an increase of five over the preceding week, but a decrease of six from the corresponding week of last year. Of the decedents, fifty-four were under 3 years. Convulsions caused the death of ten; diphtheria, thirteen; typhoid fever, nine; and consumption, thirteen.

The ordinance for the paving of Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, is in the hands of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division. As no petition was sent in by the property-owners asking for the improvement, they being opposed to it, the ordinance must have been gotten up by an Alderman. No one, however, seems willing to father it. Unless the property-owners remonstrate, the Committee will be apt to recommend its passage.

THE COUNTY BUILDING

The County Treasurer will pay county orders to-day of date of Oct. 1.

The County Collector yesterday sold delinquent property in Secs. 21, 22, and 27, South Chicago, for taxes. The sales are to be continued from day to day.

There is a vacancy in the engineer corps of the Hospital, and over 100 persons want to fill it. The filling of the vacancy will rack the brain of the Board for weeks to come.

Yesterday was quasi-criminal day in the Criminal Court, and, as usual, the court-room was filled with the frail and unfortunate of the weaker sex, and their equally frail legal guardians. The call of the calendar will be completed to-day.

Capiases were issued yesterday for the arrest of Mrs. Clark, indicted for the murder of her husband, and for Officer Jones, indicted for the killing of the boy O'Brien. Up to a late hour neither had been arrested, but both were expected to be brought in during the evening.

John Hallohan, one of Mike Mulloy's constituents, was in the County Board lobby yesterday. He was feeling good,—really jubilant,—and, interrupting the great speech-makers, it was found necessary to remove him by force. He was harmless, but noisy, and his removal had the effect to suspend the proceedings for a few minutes.

Mrs. J. T. Irwin was yesterday arrested on a ca sa and put in jail at the instance of the late *Post and Mail* Company, through T. S. McClelland, its attorney, and C. M. Stokes, who did the necessary swearing. She is charged with being in debt to the defunct concern to the amount of $43.25, and, judgment being against her, has concealed her property, etc., to prevent an execution against it. She denies the allegations under oath, and in the afternoon came into the County Court, and, waiving a hearing, was released on bail until this morning. From what could be learned on the case she will, no doubt, be discharged to-day under the Insolvent act.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The 4 per cent bond sales at the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $1,000.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were very large, and as follows: Currency, $317,000; gold, $15,000; and silver, $10,000.

From present indications, the Peoria and Cincinnati distillers are inclined to do the fair thing. But still there is a feeling here that they will bear plenty of watching.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $35,883, of which $31,070 was for tax on distilled spirits, $860 for beer, and $3,818 for taxes on tobacco and cigars.

Since Gen. McDowell's Superintendency of the new Custom-House and Post-Office a great deal of work has been done, which shows itself practically to the naked eye. The new sewerage system is being rapidly completed.

The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will arrive in town to-morrow morning from his old home in the southern part of the State. In the afternoon, in company with Collector Harvey and Revenue Agent Grimeson, he will visit the distilleries. Thursday will be devoted to a conference, which will be participated in by Collector Smith, of Cincinnati; Merriam, of Springfield; Sturgeon, of St. Louis; Beane, of Milwaukee; White, of Terre Haute; Knowles, of Peoria; and Nase, of Sterling. On Friday he will be called upon by the Chicago distillers, who will present some views upon several matters concerning the recently imposed regulations relative to the inside working of distilleries, gauging, etc.

There recently appeared in the New York *Evening Post* an article giving the percentage of "damage-allowance" allowed on importations at the principal cities of the country, from which it appeared that the percentages were as follows: New York, 14.8; Boston, 15.1; Philadelphia, 31.9; Baltimore, 26.0; San Francisco, 22.4; New Orleans, 28.8; Chicago, 21.2; St. Louis, 2.6; Cincinnati, 7.3. These figures are based on information furnished by Assistant-Secretary French, of the Treasury Department. Collector Smith has replied to the article, and says that the manner of calculation employed by the *Post* or the Treasury Department is wrong for the reason that it is based on merchandise on which the damage-allowance is made, while it should have been figured out on the basis of allowance to collection. During the four years (1874-'7) the collections at New York were $412,366,164, and the damage-allowance $1,307,538, or 31-100 of 1 per cent. The collections in Chicago for the same period were $5,234,223, and the damage-allowance $3,652, or 7-100 of 1 per cent. Another way of comparison is to show the proportional quantity of goods upon which "damage-allowance" is granted to the whole import as represented by collection returns, viz.: New York, four years' collections, $412,366,164; goods on which "damage-allowance" is granted, $8,780,332, or a little over 2⅛ per cent. Chicago, four years' collection, $5,234,223; damage, $17,179, or one-third of 1 per cent. According to the first comparison, the "damage-allowance" at New York was nearly four and a half times as great as in Chicago; and, by the second, over six times. The presumption is that the damage sustained by imported merchandise is about the same at all ports, and from the figures given it is evident that large quantities of goods not damaged at all were admitted to the privilege of the allowance, and this is what the Chicago importers have always charged to be the fact. To prosecute these "damage claims" at New York, a separate class of brokers has been called into existence, known as "damage brokers." In New York there was no actual examination of the goods such as is enforced at this port by the Appraiser. Here the allowance is confined to the actual damage, while in New York the practice was to allow "constructive" damage. The "constructive," business has been stopped by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and since the issuance of the order the "damage-allowance" has been radically reduced. Mr. Smith closes his exhaustive letter by protesting against the injustice of calling the recent customs-investigation "Collector Smith's war" on the New York merchants. He has no antipathy to the New York gaugers, and no feelings of enmity toward them.

CRIMINAL.

Detective Bauder has, awaiting the arrival of a Deputy Sheriff from Dubuque, Ia., a prisoner named E. M. Christopher, who is wanted for forgery at that city.

It was reported last night that an unknown man, after partaking of several drinks in the saloon of Michael Hogan, corner of Fifty-first street and the boulevard, had then gone into a rear room and died. The facts look somewhat suspicious, and the Coroner will investigate to-day.

The gamblers have been bringing heavy pressure upon the administration to get permission to allow the tiger to lay unmolested in his jungle during race-week, but thus far they have made no progress. Mayor Heath is set down as an uncompromising enemy, and the gamblers complain that no city in the Union makes the false Puritanical showing that Chicago does in relation to gambling. They claim that the city is full of sporting men and others for whom a faro-bank has great charms.

S. W. Kroff, a real-estate dealer, living at No. 404 Hermitage avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon and brought before Justice Summerfield on a charge of forgery and larceny as bailee. The complainant was a Mrs. Frizell, who claims that Kroff has forged her name to a deed in some transaction, and committed larceny as bailee, whereby she has been defrauded out of several hundred dollars. Kroff was not ready for a hearing on such short notice, and gave bail in the sum of $1,100 for his appearance this morning at 9 o'clock.

At 1:15 yesterday forenoon Officer C. Hiorth, while traveling his beat and going east on Thirty-seventh street in company with a night watchman, saw three thieves going west in the rear of Groveland court, and, though only a half block away, they turned and ran. The officer and watchman followed, firing six shots as they ran, but at the corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues they lost sight of them.

Justice D'Wolf yesterday issued his warrant for the arrest of A. A. Parker, a commission merchant, boarding at the Palmer, and having an office at 110 LaSalle street. Constable Murphy has the warrant for service. The case is founded upon an alleged assault and battery by Parker upon F. B. Whipple, editor of the *Exposition Daily Press*. Whipple is the eldest son of Thomas H. Whipple, of detective and journalistic fame, officing in Ashland Block, and every one gives him an excellent character.

THE POOR CASE.

The case wherein John E. Poor figures as an alleged bigamist was again taken up yesterday by Justice Robinson.

The prosecution took up the thread of the examination, and continued in the introduction of testimony.

Dr. Wilkie, of No. 428 Milwaukee avenue, testified that he had called professionally upon Daisy, and had been introduced to her by John, who called her Mrs. Poor.

Mrs. Reynolds, living at No. 164 Madison street, testified that John had once called at her door and requested her to remain with his wife, who was then sick. John had often in witness' presence referred to Daisy as his wife.

At this point, Mr. Goodrich, for the prosecution, requested that the prosecuting witness be allowed to make her statement.

The Court said that he was almost convinced of the error of his ruling last Saturday when he excluded her evidence upon the ground that a wife could not testify against her husband. There was certainly no justice in such a practice of exclusion.

Mr. Sheridan, for the defense, again brought out his authorities, which were so pointed that Daisy was again denied a chance to speak for herself.

Mrs. Poor, mother of the defendant, was put upon the stand, shown two letters, and asked if the writing was that of her son, John E. She did not know; her son wrote so many hands that she could not tell whether or not he was the author of the letters.

Seymour Seelover said that he was familiar with Poor's handwriting. He opined that the letters aforesaid were written by Poor.

Howard Tillotson testified that he was familiar with Poor's handwriting, and said that he had no doubt that the writing in the letters shown him was that of John E. Poor.

The prosecution at this point introduced the two letters. The envelopes are addressed to Mrs. John E. Poor, and the letters commence: "My darling Daisy" and "My darling little Daisy." The contents treat of every-day affairs; lamentations over Daisy's absence; protestations of constancy and love, etc.

The prosecution declared their evidence "all in," and Mr. Sheridan moved for a dismissal, because a prima-facie case had not been made out. The motion was argued pro and con for an hour and a half, the defense citing numberless authorities, all of which the Court took under advisement till to-morrow afternoon, when the prosecution will reply to the motion.

THE COUNCIL.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

A regular meeting of the Council was held last evening, Ald. Tuley presiding.

A remonstrance, numerously signed, against the widening of State street from Jackson to Twelfth, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

A communication was received from the Mayor, submitting a petition from Henry Corwith, E. H. Haddock, E. Ingalls, F. Tuttle, Sol. A. Smith, and others, in reference to the validity of the ordinance with the Metropolitan City Railway Company. In view of the question of damages which might be sustained by the city in case the Company entered upon the streets upon an invalid ordinance, the petitioners asked that the city go ahead and institute proceedings to test the question in the courts. The Mayor also submitted, along with the petition, an explanatory letter from Leonard Swett, of counsel for petitioners. The communication, petition, and letter were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller asking for instructions as to his duty in the matter of paying a bill of Francis Adams, associate counsel in the back-tax cases of 1873-'4. The communication stated that the Corporation Counsel had declined to approve the bill, which was for the modest sum of $3,500 and which was indorsed as reasonable by George W. Smith, J. W. Waughop, W. C. Goudy, J. P. Wilson, John Woodbridge, and John Mattocks. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Ald. Tuley vacated the chair, to which he called Ald. Gilbert, for the purpose of presenting an ordinance for the reorganization of the Board of Public Works, which he asked might be laid over and published. The request was granted. The ordinance in question provides for the organization of the Department of Public Works, at the head of which shall be an officer known as the Commissioner of Public Works, appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, to serve two years, the first term to begin on the second Monday of May, 1879. The bond required is to be in the sum of $50,000. The ordinance further provides for a Secretary, to be appointed by the Commissioner, and to furnish a bond in the sum of $10,000; for a City Engineer, to be appointed by the Commissioner, and removable at any time at that officer's pleasure. The City Engineer is to perform all the civil engineering required by the department in connection with all public improvements committed to its charge, and to do such other surveying as may be directed by the department or the Council. The Council is to fix his salary, and his powers are to be the same as those of a County Surveyor. The ordinance further provides for such sub-departments as the Water, Sewerage, Street, Engineer, Map, and Special-Assessment Departments. The remainder of the ordinance is devoted to laying down the business of the several departments, the duties prescribed being similar in all respects to those already performed.

PAWNBROKERS.

The same Alderman presented an ordinance regarding pawnbrokers, remarking, as he did so, that the recent deplorable occurrence by which a valiant member of the police force had lost his life had called the attention of the public to the great evils growing out of pawnbrokers' business as now carried on in this city. The proper regulation of this business was a matter of great difficulty. As now conducted, and as it had been conducted here for years, it simply provided schools for crime, four-fifths of the thieving being done by rumors, and four-fifths of the stolen property being taken to these pawnbrokers. He had had occasion, when acting as a Grand Juror, to investigate the matter, and had discovered that these shops were nothing more nor less than receptacles for stolen goods, and that the pawnbrokers themselves were aiders and abettors of the larceny now going on. The regulations he proposed were such, he trusted, that honest men could carry on the business and dishonest men could not. The ordinance requires, in brief, that pawnbrokers shall make daily reports to the Superintendent of Police of all property received in pawn or purchase during the preceding day; that every pawnbroker shall report, with that list, a full description of the property, with a statement from whom the property was received and his residence, together with the hour of the day when received. The ordinance further provides that no goods received in pawn or purchase shall be sold, redeemed, or removed from a pawnbroker's shop until after the expiration of three days from the time of his report. There is also a provision regulating the time during which pawnbrokers may keep their shops open, the aim being to confine the carrying on of the business, as nearly as possible, to the hours of daylight. This provision requires, in brief, that no goods shall be received in pawn or purchased before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. during the months of January, February, March, April, October, November, and December, or before 5 a. m. and after 9 p. m. during the rest of the year.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Police, who, on a subsequent motion of Ald. Cary, were instructed to report thereon next Monday evening, the consideration of the report and ordinance to be made the special order for 8 o'clock.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ald. Cullerton submitted an ordinance for the extension of the West Division Railway Company's tracks on Blue Island avenue. The ordinance was ordered published, and its consideration made the special order for next Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

Ald. Tuley submitted a report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of an order directing that the street-railway companies comply with the ordinance of July 9, 1877, which requires them to connect their tracks on South Halsted street and charge but one fare from the Stock-Yards to State street. Laid over and ordered published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. Tully presented an order directing that the appropriation of $8,600 for a school-house at the corner of Eda street and Wabash avenue be used for a building to be located at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Halsted streets. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Ald. Tuley, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a petition to open West Division street through Humboldt Park, reported, recommending the passage of a resolution directing the Department of Public Work to confer with the West Park Commissioners as to the longer continued exclusive jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners over that portion of Division street lying between Milwaukee avenue and Humboldt Park, and to permit the street between the points named to be used by the general public in the same manner as it was used by the general public before the passage of the resolution of June 1, 1874. Laid over for publication.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, but not without some opposition from those who wanted to go ahead with business, the Council adjourned, to hear Blaine's speech.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

POLLING PLACES.

The regular meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present.

Mr. Boese objected to the minutes of the last meeting, and claimed that some of the polling-places in his ward had been changed, notably in the Second Precinct from No. 477 Wells street, to No. 327 Sedgwick street. He charged fraud in the matter, and that the change had been made since he signed the report.

The Clerk denied that any changes had been made in the report, but Mr. Boese insisted that there had been, and that the whole thing was wrong.

Other members spoke on the subject, but finally the report was confirmed by a vote of 8 to 7.

Other members suggested corrections in the report of judges of election and polling-places, and a few were concurred in, while many were objected to and voted down.

The County Treasurer submitted his semi-monthly report. It showed that there was to the credit of the General Fund, $31,836; Interest Fund, old indebtedness, $90,025; Interest Fund, new indebtedness, $26,027; Court-House Fund, $6,426; Sinking Fund, $111,216. The report was referred.

The Finance Committee presented a statement of the condition of

THE COUNTY'S FINANCES.

There was nothing new in the showing, and could not be from the fact that the figures have already been given from the Treasurer's books. The statement, nevertheless, covered considerable space on paper. It reiterated that the county's resources for the past year had been, including back taxes, $2,085,178, and that the amount actually collected up to Sept. 2, was $1,032,981. The liabilities were shown to be $908,110, so that if it were not for the diversion of back taxes, of which about $78,000 have been collected and expended for county purposes, the balance in favor of the county, with many "ifs" and "ands," would be $248,590, if the entire levy had been collected. The resources of the General Fund are put down as $343,863.33, while the liabilities are about $474,000, and this is the fund from which all current expenses are drawn. The deficit is conveniently charged to back taxes, which it is claimed will make the showing all right. In the Court-House Fund the resources are put down in the statement as $76,793, while the liabilities are $255,115.31, or $178,323.13 more than the resources. The statement recites, however, that the Board resolved some months ago to appropriate $200,000 of the tax levy of 1879 for Court-House purposes, but taking this into consideration, and stopping the work at once, a year hence the fund would stand overdrawn $20,000, even if the $200,000 appropriated were all collected. Following this showing, the Committee say it will be impossible to finish the Court-House by direct taxation, and suggest that the question of issuing bonds be again submitted to the people. The statement then goes on to review the bonded indebtedness account at some length, and subjoins comparative figures of expenditures by the several Committees.

The statement concludes with an apology for the condition shown, and the Committee recommends that 500 copies of it be printed for distribution.

The report was approved, and Mr. Senne moved that 500 copies of it be printed in German, which was concurred in.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned for one week.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

ITS FINANCIAL NEEDS.

The Chicago Dartmouth Alumni Association held a meeting in the Tremont House parlors yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the financial needs of the old seat of learning, which, just now, are very great and pressing. There was a pretty full representation, and among those present were B. F. Ayer, E. W. Evans, the Rev. Charles Peabody, J. C. Dore, Prof. H. H. Babcock, Dr. M. O. Haydock, W. H. Peck, E. D. Redington, the Rev. C. A. Towle, Dr. I. N. Danforth, J. K. Merrill, F. C. Hunt, W. C. Grant, Charles Hitchcock, E. J. Bartlett, the Rev. Arthur Little, Dr. A. H. Foster, Dr. John C. Webster, C. F. Renick, R. H. White, Prof. S. C. Bartlett, the President of the institution, was present to lay the necessities of the college before the meeting. Vice-President D. L. Shorey presided, and Dr. John C. Webster acted as Secretary.

Mr. B. F. Ayer, in a few well-chosen remarks, stated the necessity of keeping up the Department of Chemistry in the college, and that help was needed just at this time. As Prof. Bartlett was present, this time had been chosen for the meeting in order to get a statement from him. That gentleman then came forward, and stated that there was a lack of important Professorships in some departments, and that it was also desirable that some of the Professorships should be divided, since a single Professor in cases taught several branches of study. He stated that $250,000 was needed, and that pretty soon. The buildings—some of them—were old, and new ones were needed to take their place. There were very many substantial improvements necessary, and he desired that the Chicago Alumni should do something. It is expected that she will raise about $10,000 of the $250,000. The Professor said that Dartmouth hated to ask the New Hampshire Legislature for anything, since that body had a very economical streak, especially on education, since some of the members not unfrequently spoke of "them literary fellers." President Bartlett's appeal was listened to with much attention.

The Rev. Arthur Little thought that they (the Alumni) should do all they could for the college which they had graduated from, and that they should aid in keeping up its high standard and excellence.

Dr. Foster moved that a committee be appointed to raise $350 to fill up the $1,000 promised last summer, of which $650 had already been subscribed. Carried.

Dr. Foster, R. H. White, and Mr. Redington were appointed the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 7.—Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that a destructive prairie fire has traversed from fifteen to twenty counties between Jim River and the Missouri River. Yesterday afternoon it reached Yankton and Bonhomme Counties, driven by a strong northwest wind. The destruction of property is large, but no details have been received. Bonhomme Village and Springfield Village were saved yesterday afternoon only by the hardest kind of work. The settlements of Tabor and Siskov, some ten miles west of this city, have suffered severely. The wind is blowing hard to-day, and the air is full of cinders, ashes, and smoke. Six parties have been arrested for firing the prairies, but the supposition is that the fire was originally started by the Blowing Goose band of Yanktonais Indians, who were forced to leave their home at the Dirt Lodges, on the Jim River, and return to their tribe at Fort Thompson. On their way across the country they fired the prairie grass, and the prevailing northwest winds have driven the into and through the settlements.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 7.—A fatal railroad accident occurred on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, fourteen miles south of this city, this morning. A gravel-train was backing up, when it struck a cow, which blocked up the train, and twenty-seven cars were totally wrecked. Two men—Richard Nash, conductor, and Richard Adams, brakeman—were instantly killed. The former resided in Toledo and was unmarried. The latter resided in Deerfield, Mich., also unmarried. Nash was terribly mangled. Pat Mariand, of Toledo, was most seriously injured, his shoulder being badly dislocated. No blame is attached to anybody. Drs. Herdman and Bodemann were taken from here to the seat of the disaster by a special engine. There were twenty men aboard the wrecked train.

STEAMER LOST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Intelligence has been received in this city of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer Georgia. She struck on a rock off the Harbor of Punta Arenas. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Georgia was coming out of the Harbor of Punta Arenas, about forty-eight hours' sail from Panama, when she struck on a reef and went aground. The steamer was going to San Francisco, and had on board the passengers of the steamer Colon, of the same line. The Georgia had five cabin passengers and forty steerage passengers, besides a large cargo of merchandise. She was a large iron screw steamer, built four years ago at a cost of $400,000, and at the time of her loss was fully insured. It is not known at the Pacific Mail offices whether her cargo was insured or not, but the general belief is that it was.

It is believed that the vessel will be got off, and the cargo saved.

WRECKED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Steamship City of New York, from Havana, reports that the schooner Charles H. Dow was driven ashore at Santa Anna, Mexico, during a gale Sept. 13, and became a total loss. Crew saved. The schooner Santa Rosa was wrecked at Santa Anna the same time. Crew saved. At the same time the British bark Crimea was wrecked, and the Captain, his wife, and second officer were drowned. The British bark Lightcliff was a total loss. Crew saved. Also two others at Tonola, names unknown.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 7.—About 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday, at the Weznor Crossing of the Flint River, Mrs Wright, Mrs. Klaure, Mrs. Targart, Miss Stevenson, and a son of Mrs. Wright were crossing in a canoe, which upset, and Mrs. Targart and Miss Stevenson were drowned.

KNOCKED FROM A TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—Frank Reilly, news agent on the Marietta & Cincinnati Road, going east this morning, swung himself out of the door of the baggage car as the train was crossing Bridge street, Chillicothe, and was struck by a telegraph pole, which knocked him to the ground and fractured his skull.

SMALL BOY, READ THIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 7.—A 12-year-old son of John McConiche attempted to jump on a freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad here yesterday, fell under the wheels, and received injuries which resulted fatally in a few hours.

DRUNKENNESS—CONSUMPTION.

Dr. D'Unger, Minneapolis, Minn., discoverer of the Cinchona Cure, positively cures all cases of drunkenness. He is the originator of the new carbon treatment for consumption. Consult him.

WASHINGTON.

The Hotchkiss Magazine-Gun Adopted for Army Use.

Statistics Showing the Earnings of National Banks for Two Years Past.

Rules Governing the Receipt and Payment of Subsidiary Coins.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Board of Army Ordnance Officers which met at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory April 3 to examine magazine-guns and select one for adoption in the army, adjourned Sept. 23, after adopting a report designating the Hotchkiss magazine-gun. The report, which has just been received here, has been favorably indorsed by Gen. Bennett, the Chief of Ordnance, who recommended to the Secretary of War that the report be approved, and that the Ordnance Department be authorized to carry out the provision of the law passed last November to expend $20,000 at the Springfield Armory in the manufacture of the gun selected by the Board. This recommendation Secretary McCrary has approved. Since early in the War of the Rebellion strong efforts have been made by many army officers to adopt a magazine-gun for the army, but the conservative element clung to the old muzzle-loaders and the triangular bayonet so strenuously that it was only in 1866 that the altered Springfield breech-loading rifle was introduced, and it was only at the last session that authority was obtained to select a magazine-gun, the act of Congress specifying that $20,000 might be used for the manufacture of such an arm in case one was selected by a Board of ordnance officers.

APPOINTMENTS.

Medical-Director J. Winthrop Taylor, senior surgeon on the active list, will be appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy, in place of Surgeon-General Grier, retired. Fred Grant, aide-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan, has been ordered to duty as chief engineer officer, Division of the Missouri, succeeding Col. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.

KANSAS PACIFIC.

The contest over the Receivership of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been removed to Washington. Mr. Justice Miller, who has recovered his health, heard an argument to-day at his own house in the matter of the attempt to remove Henry Willard from the Receivership. A large number of persons interested in this movement are here.

GOLD.

The present firm state of gold is said to be due to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has called upon the syndicate bankers for a settlement on the 4½-per-cent account. The bankers had expected to delay the final settlement until the close of the year in expectation that gold would be easier.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE

will not meet here until a few days before Congress. An elaborate report is now in preparation by the Democratic members, who expect Gen. Butler to sign with them. The presentation of Senator Stanley Matthews as a contumacious witness is contemplated.

PERSONAL.

George Gorham, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, is sick with the kidney complaint.

Postmaster-General Key is expected to return here Oct. 25.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, just convalescing from yellow fever, has arrived here.

LEGAL-TENDER STANDARD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular citing various sections of the Revised Statutes relating to deposits of gold coin and bullion, and the issue of certificates therefor; the payment of import duties in gold and silver coin, and others; as to the amount to which subsidiary coin shall be legal-tender; also the act passed at the last session of Congress in regard to the coinage of standard silver dollars.

The Secretary then prescribes the following regulations:

In the receipt of fractional silver coins of the United States for payment of duties on imports, internal revenues, or other dues to the Government, the following instructions will hereafter be observed by all Collectors, Receivers, and other officers of this Department: When the total amount of dues in any one payment cannot be paid entirely in the proper legal-tender coin, currency, or certificates of denominations of $1 or greater because involving a fractional part of a dollar, such fractional part may be paid in silver coins of the denominations of less than $1, but, when the total amount of such dues does not exceed $5, such total amount may be paid in silver coins of denominations of less than $1.

In making payments to public creditors the officers connected with this Department will be governed by the same regulations, but payments may be made in fractional silver coin in any amount to parties who desire them.

There is no provision of law for either the exchange or redemption of any fractional silver coins, but the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States and all public and National Bank depositaries will be expected to receive for credit in account all silver or minor coins of the United States not mutilated which have been received by public officers in the usual course of business, and are offered by him for deposit. No distinction will be made on account of date of coinage or denomination of any silver or minor coin.

THE NATIONAL-BANK BUSINESS.

Three hundred and twenty-eight National Banks, with a capital of $48,797,900, paid no dividends for the six months ending March 1, 1878, and 357 banks, with a capital of $58,576,950, paid no dividends for the six months ending Sept. 1, 1878. For the first six months of the year 1876, 238 National Banks, with a capital of $34,290,000, and for the second six months of the same year 273 National Banks, with a capital of $44,000,000, paid no dividends. For the first six months of the year 1877, 245 National Banks, with a capital of $40,452,000, and for the second six months of the same year 288 banks, with a capital of $41,166,200, paid no dividends. The ratio of earnings to capital and surplus of National Banks for the year 1876 was 6.9 per cent; in 1877, 5.6 per cent; and in 1878, less than 6 per cent.

NOTES FOR REDEMPTION.

Receipts of National-Bank notes for redemption to-day, over $300,000. The Treasury officials now consider it doubtful whether the recent order of Secretary Sherman requiring senders of such notes for redemption to pay the express charges on them will result in as great a decrease of redemption as was at first predicted.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

The Secret Service Treasury Department to-day received information of the arrest of seven additional members of the Crabtree gang of counterfeiters in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A telegram received at the Secret Service Bureau announces the arrest of Theodore Camp, Joel Pitcher, J. W. Good, John Heavner, and Albert Wickmore at Towanda, Pa., on a charge of counterfeiting. Several sets of molds and a lot of counterfeit coins were captured.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman returned this morning from his extended trip.

POSTAL DECISION.

In reply to an inquiry whether under the new postal regulations bank-notes and greenbacks can be mailed as third-class matter, the Post-Office Department rules that "Bank-notes and greenbacks, having written signature or signatures added by means of a *fac simile* stamp, or other mark or sign added to the original print (engraving) if sought to be sent in the mails, would be subject to letter-rates of postage under Sec. 156, postal laws."

LAWLESSNESS IN NEW MEXICO.

Gen. Lew Wallace, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, has notified the President of continued disturbances and lawlessness in Lincoln County, that Territory, and requested the aid of the army of the United States to preserve the peace. The President will therefore issue his proclamation commanding all riotous bands to disperse within five days.

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 7.—The annual session of the Fox River Medical Association was held here today. The following physicians were present, among others: Goodwin and Crabtree of Dundee; Tifft, Burlingame, Kilbourne, Brown, and Bennett, of Elgin; Hard and Robbins, of Aurora; Blackman, of Geneva; McNair, of Blackberry; Reed, of Hampshire; Nutt, of Marengo; Osborne, of New York. Dr. Tifft was elected President, Dr. Hard Vice-President, Dr. Blackman Secretary and Treasurer, Drs. Goodwin, Bennett, and McNair the Executive Committee. A number of medical cases and topics were discussed, and the meeting adjourned to meet the first Monday in January, 1879.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 7.—James D. and Lavisa Rawlins, the venerable parents of the late Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, celebrated their golden wedding at the Rawlins homestead, in Guilford Township, this county, on Saturday. There were present, besides most of the surviving members of the family, Gen. W. R. Rowley, associated with Secretary Rawlins during the War, and the former law partner of the latter, ex-Mayor T. J. Sheean, of Galena.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEKALB, Oct. 7.—A large family of children and many relatives and friends from New York and Iowa yesterday gathered at the residence of Mr. C. Needham 2d to celebrate his 78th birthday. Mr. N., an old Vermonter, has been a resident and prominent citizen of this place for thirty-five years, being one of the very first settlers in this city.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—At the session today of State officers composing the Managers of the State Museum and Historical Library, Curator Worthen's report was presented, showing that 184 specimens of minerals, obtained by exchange at Amherst, had been added to the museum, also numerous specimens from Colorado. Arrangements had been perfected with other scientific bodies to obtain further valuable specimens for the Museum.

WHO TOOK IT?

The Mount Vernon Bank Fails to Make the Express Company Pay Money for Brown Paper.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—In the United States Court to-day, Judge Treat overruled the motion heretofore made, and argued at length for a new trial in the case of the Mount Vernon National Bank vs. the Adams Express Company. This suit, it will be remembered, was instituted by the bank to recover the value of a money package said to contain $8,000 currency, consigned to a St. Louis bank, and which, when opened, was found to contain nothing but scraps of paper. The seals were unbroken, and the Express Company took the ground that the package was not opened in transit. Upon trial of the suit here the jury took the same view, and found for the defendant. The bank moved for a new trial, which the Court now denies, and the mysterious theft of the money remains a mystery still.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake Region, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.907	51	65	S. W....	12	....	Fair.
11:18 a.m.	29.903	62	51	S. W....	12	....	Clear.
2:00 p.m.	29.908	65	40	W.......	11	....	Clear.
3:53 p.m.	29.836	64	43	W.......	10	....	Hazy.
9:00 p.m.	29.958	57	58	S. W....	4	....	Fair.
10:18 p.m.	30.014	55	68	S. W....	3	....	Fair.

Maximum, 66; minimum, 51.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.12	51	S. E., light.	.14	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	29.98	54	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.89	52	Calm	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.01	55	S. W., gen'le	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.09	63	W., light	.....	Fair.
Des Moines	29.90	53	Calm	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.93	56	S. E., gen'le	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.85	47	Calm	.15	Lt. rain.
Erie	30.00	54	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.98	59	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	71	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.89	57	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.88	63	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.86	48	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.09	68	N. W., light	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.98	55	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.11	67	Calm	.....	Clear.
New Orleans	30.07	76	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.76	62	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.99	49	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	30.06	57	Calm	.....	Hazy.
San Francisco	29.88	55	W., fresh	.....	Foggy.
St. Louis	30.06	61	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.75	53	S. E., fresh	.....	Lt. rain.
Toledo	30.02	56	W., light	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.10	75	Calm	.....	Fair.
Virginia City	29.63	42	Calm	.10	Lt. rain.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., proprietors, New York.

MARRIAGES.

SCHLOESSER—O'DONOGHUE—By the Rev. Father O'Rourke, of St. Patrick's Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Theresa C., third daughter of Michael O'Donoghue, and Alex C. Schloesser. No cards.

PEARCH—PAHL—In Chicago, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, pastor of All-Saints' Episcopal Parish, on the evening of Oct. 6, Miss Louisa Pahl and Daniel W. Pearch, Esq., of this city.

☞ Marshall (Ill.), Springfield, and Quincy papers please copy.

HENDERSON—SPAULDING—In New York City, Oct. 5, David Henderson, of Chicago, and Mrs. Josephine Spaulding.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—At Evanston, Oct. 6, at 6 p. m., D. M. P. Davis, aged 69 years and 20 days.

Funeral from his late residence, North Ridge, on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

CARAT—Mrs. C. M. Carat, born in Gothenborg, Sweden, Oct. 1, 1794; died Oct. 5, 1878.

☞ Boston, New York, and Detroit papers please copy.

HATRMAN—Oct. 7, of dropsy, Little Joey, aged 4 years and 9 months, youngest son of George A. and Minnie A. Hartman. He has gone home to meet his little sister Gracie, who died Sept. 1, 1878.

Funeral from residence, 878 Wabash-av., this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CENTRAL Hall this evening. Addresses by Kirk Hawes, the Hon. William Aldrich, and other prominent speakers and candidates.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet to-night at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., near Madison. Speeches will be made by Gen. Martin Beem and the Hon. F. W. Palmer.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB OF North Chicago meets this evening at Brand's Hall. I. N. Arnold will speak.

A HEALTH-DESTROYING VAPOR

is generated by the action of the sun's rays upon damp, decaying vegetation, stagnant pools, and marshy, low-lying tracts. The true nature of this miasma is by no means clearly understood, but there are two facts in relation to it that are. The first is, that the periodical fevers which it breeds are of the most virulent type; the second is, that these maladies are rarely cured, although they may be ameliorated, by the ordinary remedies employed to overcome them. The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.'S Auction Sale is a perfect slaughter. Rich and Elegant Jewelry, Fine Clocks and Bronzes, Diamonds, Watches, Silver Goods, &c., &c., are not bringing half their intrinsic value. Sales daily, as usual, at 10:30, 2:30, and 7:30. State and Monroe-sts.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE HOUSE

Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express.

AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House 158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 130 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Your Old Clothes! LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake Street. CHICAGO. ☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9:30 a. m. Large Lines of Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR OUR AUCTION SALE Of Wednesday, Oct. 9, We shall sell the largest and choicest line of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers We have ever shown. Especial attention is called to the line of RUBBERS, it being complete in kind and the best goods made, every pair being warranted. A job lot of odds and ends will also be closed out. Goods and catalogue ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, at 9:30 a. m., IMMENSE SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, 25 Crates Crockery, in open lots, 500 Barrels Glassware, assorted, 50 Cases Lamps, 700 Dozen Sun Burners, A lot of Hardware, consisting of China, Tools, Tacks, Nails, Horse Brushes, &c. New Furniture of every description, consisting of Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Show-cases, Wardrobes, &c. Also a lot of Choice Chromos. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE Oct. 8, at 9:30 a. m., at our stores. New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, At Wolcott's Art Gallery, 197 & 201 Wabash-av. This (Tuesday) Evening, at 7:30 o'clock, We will sell, without limit or reserve, A FINE COLLECTION HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Pawnbroker's Sale. Wednesday Morning, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, A. GOLDSMID WILL SELL, At Our Stores, 78 & 80 Randolph-st., Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, GUNS, PISTOLS, OPERA GLASSES, &c. THE FINEST GOODS. Positively to be sold. No limit or reserve. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents. 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

NEW FURNITURE, CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS, CARPETS, LOUNGES, ETC., AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' White-Wear, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Gloves, Etc., AT AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

At Our Regular Auction Sale OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., We will offer for sale 2,000 Cases Prime Fall and Winter Goods. No reserve on Sample Lots. M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock. ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE OF 50 crates Crockery in open lots. 5 crates Chinaware in open lots. 30 casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 300 barrels Glassware, assorted. 350 Lamps, assorted. Goods packed for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS, TUESDAY, OCT. 8. DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hats & Caps, &c., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By W. W. BELL.

AUCTION! Sawmill and Planer and 1,000,000 ft. Timber. I will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, LAKE SHORE, FOOT OF ILLINOIS-ST., about one million feet timber, all sizes and lengths; will be sold in lots to suit. Also, Sawmill and Planer, Hall's Safe, one 50 horse power Boiler and Engine, Steam Pipes, Belting, Shafting, &c.; Saws, Saw Carriage, Daniels' Planer, Lathe, Tools, &c.; Blacksmith Shop, Forge, Bellows, Vises, &c.; three horses, three Wagons, three Carts, two sets Harness, two large Derricks and Machinery, ONE TRAVELING ENGINE and Trestle Work, R. R. iron track. W. W. BELL.

By HODGES & MORRISON.

223 West Washington-st. We shall sell at the Private Residence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, one Blue Velvet Parlor Set, 7 pieces, Marble-top Dressing-Case Sets, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS! HODGES & MORRISON, Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in the market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-growing district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. Another says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly without eggs. An old lady from Ohio writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most wholesome materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

VOLUME XX[...]

FURNISHING GO[...]

Field, Le[...] & Co[...] WABASH-[...] BETWEEN Madison and Monr[...] Are daily replenish[...] already well-assort[...] with "Novelties" (of [...] importation) in Silks! Dress Goo[...] Velvets! Costum[...] Cloaks! Shawls! LADIES' AND CHILD[...] FURNISHING G[...] LINENS[...] CARPETS! UPHOL[...] AND ALL KINDS[...] HOUSEKEEPING [...] Which they offer at[...] tractive and reasona[...] and call special att[...] their stock of FUR[...] As it is without doubt[...] est and most elegan[...] the West. Specialties in Rea[...] Fancy Neckwear! H[...] chiefs! in colored em[...] borders, Hosiery! [...] Fabric Gloves! Fans[...] Full and rich lines [...] tlemen's Furnishing[...] embracing everything[...] UNDERW[...] HOSIER[...] AND NECKWE[...] All of which stran[...] visitors are cordiall[...] to inspect.

FOR SALE.

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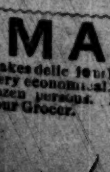

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